

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE 20, 1900.

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in advance



## Army Horse Breeding.

In last issue of The Farmer attention was drawn to the purchase by agents of the British government of a considerable number of Canadian horses, which have since been shipped direct to South Africa. One consignment of western horses that of the Strathcona Horse, on the S. S. Monterey, made a rather unfortunate re-

The battery horses we are familiar with are not usually regarded as A1 specimens of horse flesh, but it may confidently be asserted that a Canadian horse for any such purpose, when toughened by regular work and proper feeding, will compare favorably with anything else of the same sort to be found. The very soil beneath its feet, made as it is from the Laurentian rock underlying it, is a guarantee for the quality of the food that soil produces as well as the native vigor of the horse so raised. And when we come to the climate and soil of our western ranches we find highly favorable conditions for the production at very moderate cost of all classes of horses except the very heaviest. The ride of a troop horse of a messenger of the Mounted Police in the time of the Riel rebellion from Calgary to Macleod

Strange's hands a dozen years ago, and show those already in the business the way to produce saleable horses from selected mares and well bred sires. The idea, though not original, is an excellent one and there is sound business in that line of breeding enterprise. But there is no real need of investing public money in any such enterprise. There are not a few men already engaged in western ranching who only need the guarantee that good prices may confidently be relied on for the right sort of horses to induce them to work in the desired direction.

## Tuberculosis on the Range.

Of late years there has been considerable written and said about tuberculosis.



The Canadian Pacific Railway Gardens at Moose Jaw, Assa.

cord on the voyage, and a large number of them were lost through pneumonia and other diseases. But later advices from the seat of war show that what did get into active service have proved tough and serviceable to a very gratifying extent.

Lieut. Morrison, who left the editorial chair of the Ottawa Citizen to go to the front with the second contingent, thus writes of the pluck and endurance of these animals: 'The vitality of the Canadian horse is wonderful. The Australian and English beasts do not stand the service nearly so well. Yesterday six dead horses marked the line of march from Elau Spruit to Carnarvon. Only one Canadian horse, in D battery, dropped, and it was the most awful looking skeleton you ever saw in draught. It was left for dead some distance back, but half an hour after the old chap walked into camp, and the boys gave him a cheer.'

and back will long remain as evidence of what a western horse can do when an emergency arises. For such work as light cavalry and mounted infantry are called on to do, Alberta is able to turn out a horse second to none in the world. Several years ago General Strange, recognizing this fact, started a ranch for the breeding of superior cavalry horses, but it did not suit the views of the home government to patronize anything Canadian at that time and the company went down.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Star calls attention to a scheme by which Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, proposes to develop western horse breeding on higher class lines than are now worked on. He proposes that the Dominion Government shall establish a ranch practically on the very same lines as that which broke down in General

It has had the effect of educating breeders as to the true nature of this dire disease, to the best means of eradicating it from a herd and to the extent which it can be communicated from one animal to another. Armed with this knowledge the breeder is in a position to protect his herd. Wholesale slaughter of affected animals by government officials, in an effort to stamp out the disease has proved a costly experiment and no guarantee that once the country has been cleared of affected animals that it will remain so.

It has always been believed that our range cattle were singularly free of tuberculosis and it is refreshing to have the opinion of Dr. Chas. Gresswell on this subject at the conclusion of his address at the stockmen's convention at Fort Worth, Texas. He said:

"The potency for evil of the tuberculous germ depends greatly on the conditions

under which it gains access to, and the resisting power of, the recipient. Under such conditions as generally prevail in the artificial handling of cattle and other domesticated animals, tuberculosis is strictly contagious. Under range conditions as exist in the Western States, it is very feebly, if at all, contagious. Quarantine measures are an ineffectual preventive against the disease under most conditions, and certainly unnecessary and impracticable in the case of range cattle. The disease is insidious in its action, and usually of very slow progress, and absolutely impossible of detection by ordinary inspection except in advanced cases. The remedy against purchase of infected breeding stock lies in the hands of the individual more than of the state, as proof of freedom from the disease can be exacted of the vendor. The tuberculin test is the only reliable test of the existence of the disease. The spread of the disease can be checked by preventive measures based upon the conditions favorable to its occurrence, more than by direct attempts to isolate and destroy the germ. Official action should be confined to the prevention of the spread of the disease to mankind by the sale of tuberculous animal products, and be undertaken by the public health authorities. There is at present no fear whatever of tuberculosis endangering the range cattle of the Western States."

### Star Broncho Busters.

A few days back a very exciting entertainment was furnished to the people of Calgary in their exhibition grounds. Some crack Montana cow punchers had come across the line and there made a bet with the Calgary men in the same line of business on their respective merits as broncho busters. The Montana men boasted they had a broncho on hand that nobody in Alberta could ride, and backed their opinion with \$100, which was promptly covered. Six notorious buckers were selected for the show and two of the Montana men. Lee Marshall, of Robinson's ranch, Calgary, did the first part of the show to the admiration of the spectators. Then a man-killer from the Montana bunch was brought in for the crowning event. Marshall tackled him and "fought to a finish," making a splendid display of western horsemanship. The horse in one of his most vicious efforts threw himself badly, but did not hurt his rider. Later on another "terror" was put in Marshall's hands, and when it was thought the brute was fairly beaten he suddenly threw up his head, cutting Marshall's face badly. The Montana men owned themselves fairly beaten, and admitted that the Canucks understood their business. The gate money, \$80, was divided among the competitors and the onlookers felt they had got good value for their money.

S. S. Mayer, of Cartwright, informs us that during the past thirteen months he has received orders for 1,500 of his medicine chests. Supply chests have been put into 215 towns in the Canadian West and in North Dakota. In this way farmers are able to immediately replenish any medicines which become exhausted in their own chests.

That Northern Alberta will yet be a great stock raising district is evidenced from the fact that a bunch of 140 three-year-old steers was shipped from Calgary on May 7th. They came from the Vermillion district, 90 miles east of Wetaskiwin, and made an average of 1,350 lbs. They were wintered out of doors and had only a ration of hay during the winter and were finished on grass this spring.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

**W. J. HELLIWELL**, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

**R. L. LANG**, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

**WM. McBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**JAS. MURRAY**, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicester for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

**JAMES GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**KENNETH McLEOD**, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

**JAS. TOLTON**, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

**JOS. YUILL & SONS**, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

**F. W. GREEN**, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climetized to Western range.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes or sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**HY. BYERS**, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

**JAS. ROBERTSON**, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642F

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Flie Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643F

**ROBT. WHITE**, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

**EDWARD T. PETAR**, Souris, Man., breeder of high class Hereford and Ayrshire cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, L. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

**JAMES RODGERS**, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

**W. M. SMITH**, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731F

**JAMES STANCOMBE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

**THOS. MCCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

**A. B. SMITH**, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

**D. ALLISON**, Stroua Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**WELLINGTON HARDY**, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires. 3 bulls for sale.

**J. R. HENRY**, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**WALTER JAMES**, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**JOSEPH TAYLOR**, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**F. MURDOCH**, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

**W. C. MURDIN**, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

**ALEX. WOOD**, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

## WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

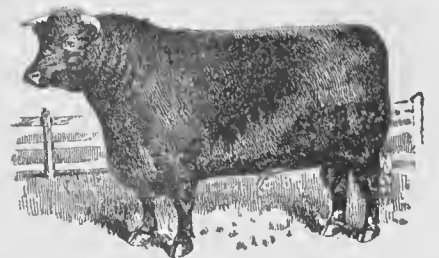
**For Sale.**—13 Horse Threshing Engine in good order, cheap for cash, or exchange for stock. G. H. Bawtinheimer, Red Deer, Alta. 10-15

**For Sale.**—Stumping machine, lifting capacity 50,000 pounds. Will sell at half cost, as owner is leaving the farm. Apply to Nelson Bedford, Glen-cross, Man.

**For Sale, or exchange for Cattle.**—An Alexandra Separator, nearly new, No. 11½, terms moderate. A. Gouzee, Indian Head, Assa., Box A5.

## W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Importer and breeder of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**



**Golden Fame** (imp. 26056) (72610).

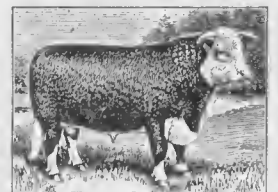
My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

**JAMES SMITH**, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

## For Herefords

call on or write

**J. E. MARPLES**, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



## J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

## Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to  
**H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.**

## The International Live Stock Exposition.

Without doubt the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Dexter Park Amphitheatre, Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1900, will be one of the biggest gatherings of live stock ever seen on the continent. All the leading breeders are preparing for it and even this early in the year the demand for particulars has been so great that the committee having the work in hand have been obliged to issue a preliminary classification in order to satisfy the demands of the stockmen. This is a hopeful sign and augurs well for the success of the show, for catalogues are not generally published so long in advance of the show. We presume stockmen are anxious to know, as the classification followed might affect their purchases and preparations for the fall fairs.

There will be departments with breeding classes for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. There will be classes for fat cattle, sheep and swine as well; also dressed carcass competitions. Besides these there will be a great range cattle exhibit, a big display of packing house products, dressed meats, canned goods, animal by-products and packing-house appliances and methods.

Polled Angus, Galloways, Red Polled, Polled Durhams, Devons and Sussex, nearly all of which are duplicated by their respective associations. The Galloway association offers special prizes for animals sold on the grounds.

Good prizes are offered for all the leading breeds of sheep in breeding and fat classes. Shropshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds, Lincolns and Rambouillets have the largest special prizes.

In the swine classes the Poland Chinas and Berkshires have the lead with five prizes in a section ranging from a first of \$15 to a fifth of \$5. The usual sections are followed. Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys have three prizes, \$15, \$10 and \$5; while Tamworths and Yorkshires have only two prizes, \$15 and \$10, in the sections. All the rest of the breeds compete together. The prizes for fat hogs are large and so are those for car-load lots.

In the horse classes good prizes are offered for all the leading breeds of heavy horses. Copies of the preliminary prize list can be had from The International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

The hog has come to stay with all good farmers. Give him more room.

dissolved. Then add the 3 parts of water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil for fifteen minutes. When cool, the mixture is ready for use, and should be stirred frequently while being applied.

The mixture costs about thirty cents a gallon. From one-eighth to one-half pint is sufficient for one application. To apply the mixture, a brush is essential, and nothing is more satisfactory than a large painter's brush. At first it is well to make an application for two or three days in succession. Afterwards an application every other day or longer will suffice. Cows, in standing in water and mud, running through weeds and brush and rubbing against trees, often remove some of the mixture. In this case it is well to re-touch the unprotected parts. It is often more economical not to attempt to protect the entire animal, but only those parts not reached by the head or tail. This mixture is very sticky and for this reason is not recommended for horses. It is perfectly safe, and in no case has it appeared detrimental to the health of the animal. There are those perhaps who may not want to take the trouble to make the above mixture. In this case we recom-



On the Farm of Arch. Woods, Foxton, Man.

feeding appliances and methods, appliances for transporting animals and meats, dipping appliances, etc. Then there will be live stock meetings.

The prizes are very liberal, but it is only possible to give a general idea of the amount offered. The Herefords and Shorthorns have the largest amounts. The regular premiums run at:—1, \$30; 2, \$25; 3, \$20; and 4, \$10, for bulls, three years and over, two years, one year, six months and under six months; cows: three years and over, two years, 18 months, one year, six months, and under six months. Junior and senior championships of \$25, and young and old herd prizes of \$75, \$50, \$25 and \$10 are offered, with other special prizes. In all \$1065 for each breed. The Hereford and Shorthorn Associations add specials amounting to over \$4,100 each, with eight prizes in each section as follows:—1, \$45; 2, \$40; 3, \$35; 4, \$35; 5, \$35; 6, \$25; 7, \$15; 8, \$10. Junior and senior championships \$75 each. The herd prizes are \$50 each for the first five and \$40 and \$30 for the 6th and 7th. The prizes for bulls under six months, heifers one year and under 18 months, and heifer under six months commence with first prizes of \$75, with others proportionately. Large prizes are also given in the classes for fat animals of these two breeds, with large additions by their respective associations. Splendid prizes are offered for

## Horn Fly Remedies.

During the summer live stock, especially milch cows, are terribly tormented by flies. Perhaps one of the most annoying of these pests is what is known as the horn fly, because of its habit of resting at the base of the horns. The annoyance of these and other flies cause a serious shrinkage in the milk yield and progressive dairymen have tried many remedies or preventatives in order to keep them away. In some places these preventatives are more effective than in others, but fish oil seems to be the most effective of them all. It is said to repel for from two to six days, but this depends on the exposure to the sun and the temperature; in the southern states it does not repel for two days. The secret of success with any of these repellent dressings is their cost and the frequency with which they have to be applied.

The Kansas Experiment Station tried various substances and mixtures last season and found the following mixture as effective and cheaper than fish oil: Pulverized resin, 2 parts, by measure; soap shavings, 1 part; water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part; fish-oil, 1 part; oil of tar, 1 part; kerosene, 1 part; water, 3 parts. Place the resin, soap-shavings,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till the resin is

mend fish-oil, which can be purchased at any drug-store. It also has to be applied with a brush, and at the rate of one-eighth to one-half a pint for each application. The cost of the fish oil would be greatly reduced if farmers would combine their orders and purchase at wholesale rates.

It is more difficult to protect horses. Fly nets are perhaps the cheapest in the long run. A mixture to be satisfactory must not spoil the appearance of the horse or prevent him being curried. The following mixture is safe and does not gum the hair. It is effective for three or four hours, and even longer. It is made as follows: Fish-oil, 2 qts.; carbolic acid (crude), 1 pt.; pennyroyal, 1 oz.; oil of tar, 8 ozs.; kerosene,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qts., or enough to make one gallon of the mixture. This will cost about 80 cents a gallon, and must be applied with an atomizer, not with a brush. An atomizer costs about a dollar and fifty cents, and can be obtained at any hardware or drug-store. It is very economical in the use of the mixture and enables one to make a very quick application.

Each man must decide for himself whether it is profitable to try to protect his stock from annoyance in this way. So far as the dairy is concerned it has been proved so frequently by actual test that the gain (or more properly, saving) in milk and butter where horn fly mixtures were

used more than paid for the cost of the protection, without taking into consideration the increased comfort of the animals. We would advise every one handling milch cows to test these remedies for themselves and see if it is a profitable procedure. We would be glad to have the experience of anyone trying such remedies.

### The Frozen Meat Trade.

England seems to be the great market for all kinds of animal products. Her own land cannot raise all the food products she needs to keep her many millions alive. The largest share of her meat is shipped to her on foot, but is a costly way and in the interests of her own stock growers the restrictions about landing the animals imported for food are becoming more stringent and before long it will not be surprising to find all our animals killed near the place where they were fed and the carcasses shipped in cold storage. The supplies of meat sent forward from Canada and the States is technically called "chilled" meat, as it is not brought down to the freezing point, as is the mutton shipped the 13,000 miles from Australia.

This Australian mutton is frozen and has to be in order to stand the long voyage across the equator. The growth of this Australian trade is remarkable. It was only in 1880 that the first shipment of 400 carcasses of Australian mutton was sent to England. Now New Zealand and Australia have nearly 90 vessels engaged in the trade, which has now swollen to over 7,000,000 carcasses a year. A single vessel will sometimes carry 70,000, and at Nelson's wharf, London, an average of 10,000 to 12,000 are handled daily. Up to 1880 sheep in Australia were kept only for their wool, hide and tallow and little attention was paid to the quality of the mutton. Since then the sheepmen have been alive to the importance of the mutton sheep and heavy importations of rams of the improved mutton breeds have been made, and some of the highest prices ever paid for sheep have been paid in Australia.

What the business of shipping chilled meat from Canada to England will grow to we cannot say, but we do know that our prairies are capable of raising an enormous quantity of meat products and we feel satisfied that there will be an ever increasing quantity for export to England and it stands to reason that sooner or later the long journey by rail to the seaboard will cause all animals to be killed at Winnipeg or Calgary and their carcasses shipped to England as chilled meat. This is in line with the dictates of common sense and economy.

### Give the Cows a Chance.

Farmers generally keep all kinds of cattle together in the pasture field. This is said to be a mistake by old experienced dairymen. If possible let the cows have the best pasture and keep them by themselves. Give the cows a chance. Where horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are all running on the same pasture the cows have not a fair chance. The dry stock look after all the fresh nice bites that a cow likes and which is so needed to keep up her flow of milk. The calves worry them if running in the field and are better to be kept away from the sight and hearing of the cows when they come in at milking time. Cows are fastidious, something like young ladies, they want things nice, better, if possible, than the other stock get. Give them the best chance.

### MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.



Scotch Bred **SHORT HORNS**, 8 YEARLING **BULLS**, 8 **BULL CALVES** of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.  
**W. S. LISTER**,  
Middlechurch P. O., (7 miles N. of W'peg.  
Telephone.

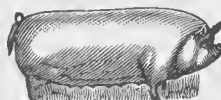
### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Pigs, all ages, some good ones now ready for delivery.

**A. B. POTTER**, - **Montgomery, Assa.**

### OAK GROVE FARM.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

**JAS. BRAY**, Longburn, Man.



**PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.**



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

**F. W. BROWN, Prop.**, Portage la Prairie

### R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

#### SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot)



and **HEIFERS** for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.

### PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Short horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always leased to show it.

**WALTER LYNCH**, Westbourne, Man.



I want orders for the following—

**Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**, bacon type, great growers.

**M. B. TURKEYS**, fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.

**TOULOUSE GESE**, fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.

**B. P. ROCKS**, from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

**Wm. Kitson**, Burnside, Man.

**LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**  
**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
**BUFF WYANDOTTES.**  
**BUFF LACED POLANDS.**  
**S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.**

Young stock for sale.

Eggs in Season.

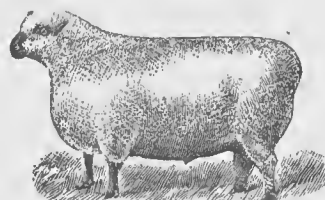
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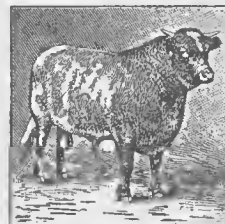
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



**Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.**

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply **P O Box 483, Brandon, Man.**

### GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get.

This is the Herd to buy from.

**Berkshires and Yorkshires.**

**J. G. BARRON** Carberry, Man.

### CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE

The 5-year-old Clyde "Lord Stanley," (2588) by "Erskine's Pride," imp. dam, also by imp. stock, is a large horse, with plenty of style, quality and action. Also "The Squire" and "Lawrence Erskine," a pair of 2-year-olds, both prize winners in Ontario past two seasons. Write to—

**HENDERS BROS., Treherne, Man.**

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

### SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

**I. H. KINNEAR**, Souris, Man.

### 100 Oxford Downs for Sale.

I am offering for sale my whole flock of pure-bred Oxford Downs, about 100 head, besides lambs. Reason for selling, lack of accommodation.

**ROBT. MENZIES**,  
Shoal Lake, Man.

**SCOTCH BRED**

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales!

My herd of Shorthorns now numbers about 35 head, and represents some of the best breeding.

**6 Bulls**, also a number of **Heifers**, all good ones, for sale. Also a few **Clydes**, both sexes.

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### LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders.

Write for prices.

**JOSEPH LAIDLER**, - **Neepawa, Man.**

### PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.



### Immature Sires.

Time and again The Farmer has spoken against the use of immature sires as being one of the commonest errors in stock raising. Of the men who buy bulls ninety per cent. will buy one just old enough for service. The same thing is found in those buying a boar, as a spring pig is nearly always chosen. Now farmers who make such choices are making two serious mistakes. The laws of breeding are plain enough in pointing out that breeding from immature stock is almost certain to result in loss of stamina and tends to undersized stock. The immature sire therefore brings weaker progeny, and when to this added the influence of an immature dam, as is so frequently the case in our haste to increase our herds, we need not wonder if the results are not as satisfactory as we would like. How can they be anything else? Many a man fails to develop a herd as he would like to and we believe the reason lies largely in the use of immature sires. It is against the laws of breeding and how can it succeed?

The second serious objection to the use of immature sires is that it is guess work. All sires are not equally prepotent, i.e., they do not stamp their own good qualities upon their progeny. How important

remain prepotent for many years and will be retained as long as it is possible to use him. Such a sire will likely outlive a term of usefulness in another herd, but a young sire, no matter how good, is too frequently spoiled before his qualities as a breeder are proved and often dead before his progeny have attained an age to clearly demonstrate his powers as a sire.

The best proof of a sire is his stock in the breeding pen and if this test were more generally applied it would mean a more rapid improvement of our live stock. A sire of proved ability should be continued in service as long as possible and moved from herd to herd as the limit of his usefulness in any herd is reached. What has been said perhaps more particularly about bulls applies to stallions, boars and rams. How seldom one sees a boar over three years old! There is no reason why a good boar should not do service until he is six or even eight years old. We would like to see more of the proved sires used instead of young ones. There are quite a number of them in the country and the special rates recently granted by the railway companies will, we hope, lead to more of them being used.

Keep a supply of fresh clean water constantly before the calves.

### Cow-Pox.

Speaking of cow-pox, Dr. Law, the well-known veterinarian, said before a commission in New York State:—

Cow-pox is one of those diseases which does not readily spread from herd to herd, unless you either take the animal from herd to herd, or have the same milker attending upon the two herds. Usually in a herd itself, it does not spread from animal to animal, except from the hands of the milker. If he is not already immune, he carries the infecting material from one cow to the other on his hands.

The first thing to be done in cow-pox is to put together in one place all that are affected. Make sure you have a separate milker for the non-affected. If a milker must go from one to the other, he should in every case take the sound animals first and milk those that are affected last, washing and disinfecting his hands afterward with what is usually on every farm, a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. As regards the disinfection of objects, the carbolic acid will do very well. If the infection is by any chance extended into the teats, I would not recommend carbolic acid, in my own experience, in handling the disease. I would rather take boric acid, by throwing it inside, making



Scene at Shoal Lake, Man.

it is in building up a herd to add nothing but what will tend to improve its quality! Many a man is a failure as a successful stock breeder because he has failed to grasp the significance of this truth. By the use of immature and untried sires he tears down as fast, or perhaps faster, than he can build up. The purchase of a new sire to head any herd is a step calling for careful action. We were very pleased a short time ago, when visiting the herd of one of Manitoba's foremost breeders, to find that a young bull recently purchased was being thoroughly tested before being used extensively in the herd. He was mated to a number of the cows, young and old, and the owner was patiently waiting the result before using that bull generally. If the progeny possessed the improved qualities that were needed in the herd, and for the improvement of which the owner was working, then this bull would be just what was wanted. If the progeny did not show the desired improvement, then he was not what was wanted, and the general quality of his herd received no set back through his use. Meantime the bull was being handled to develop his best qualities and was used to serve grade cows in the herd and, in the neighborhood, so that a further check could be kept upon his prepotency as a sire. If the testing proves the bull a prepotent sire, then he comes in for use upon the whole herd with all his powers at their best and because not abused while young he will

Owing to the great demand for stockers, farmers may be tempted to raise more calves than they can properly feed this spring. This will be a mistake that will soon work its own cure. Already the ranchers are realizing the folly of paying high prices for poor doing cattle and will make greater difference in the prices paid for them in the future. If milk is scarce, good calves can still be raised if only meal is fed as soon as the calves will lick it. Nice bright hay can also be fed to advantage or green feed of some kind.

A very choice selection of Jerseys, most of them recently imported from the island of Jersey, took place at Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, on May 30th. Mr. Cooper, who offered this lot for sale, has been himself a very successful breeder of Jerseys, and last year sold out his herd of 95 animals at an average of \$212. This year's sale drew fanciers from long distances. Three bulls made over \$600 each and a young one \$800. A 7-year-old cow made \$1,325, a 3-year-old, \$1,000, and a heifer due to calve, \$1,600. All of them are a light fawn, now the fashionable color, and even highly pedigreed animals with white markings underneath the belly go at much lower values. Solid color is a first condition for fancy values. Six bulls averaged \$450 each, 43 cows, \$411, 33 heifers, \$260. These are splendid prices. At another Jersey sale a 3-yr.-old bull made \$825.

a solution about as strong as the other, or taking a 3 or 4 per cent. solution of boric acid and inject that after every milking and apply it to the outside in the same way. It simply wants time. In 10 or 15 days, under ordinary circumstances, the wounds will have healed, and the parts being disinfected there should be an end of the disease.

Calves will begin to eat grain and hay when from 10 days to two weeks sold. Give them then these feeds fresh twice a day. In this way the greatest gain can be obtained.

Beef was dearer in London last month than it has been since 1890. It was sold as high as 19½c. a pound, mainly owing to the block in importation caused by heavy ocean freight rates. In 1883 and 1884 it was as high as 20½c. a pound.

Scours form one of the greatest difficulties in the raising of skim-milk calves. Prevention is always easier than a cure, therefore watch the feed. The chief causes are over-feeding, feeding cold or sour milk, dirty pails, dirty feed boxes, and feeding grain in the milk. It is always well to change the feed slowly, as a sudden change often causes scouring. At the sign of scouring reduce the feed, and give one to two ounces of castor oil, or if it is a bad case give 10 to 15 drops of laudanum a day until the trouble ceases.

### Increase in Hogs.

The statement by one of the packers in Winnipeg that the receipts of hogs for the first five months of 1900 were three times as great as those of 1899 is one that shows the rapid development that is going on in the country. It also shows that farmers are appreciating the value the hog is as an adjunct to successful farm work. No stock increases so rapidly as the hog and none pays better dividends when given proper care. Just now hogs are bringing a good price and, according to the packers in the East, will continue to bring good prices throughout the summer.

This will tend to encourage more hogs being raised, which in a year or two will end in a big slump in the market through over production. But that will soon right itself. The periods of high and low prices for hogs make short circles and it is the man who keeps right on raising hogs one year after another that wins out. He may slack off a little in anticipation of low prices, but when prices are down is the time to increase production ready for the higher prices to come. Every grain grower can convert a lot of his refuse grain into good pork at paying prices. A little grain along with a run on grass soon makes a lot of good pork. Let us raise more hogs.

There seems to be a shortage of hogs in the U.S., and prices at Chicago are up to \$5.20 per cwt.

No breeder can get a monopoly on the production of good hogs, either in blood or individual make-up.

Now that the rush of spring work is over it will pay to give the hogs a little attention. See that their quarters are comfortable if penned up and that they have fresh water to drink.

If at all possible let the sow have a run on grass, as it will greatly assist her in her flow of milk for the young pigs. If farrow she will need but little else to keep her in thriving condition.

It is said to be the sire that gives the pigs the finish and the sow the feeding qualities, therefore in the selection of the brood sows great care should be taken to secure them from sows that are very mel-low feeders.

In spite of the drawbacks from wolves, etc., in handling sheep, quite a number of lamb feeders are looking up cheap lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin upon which to place flocks of sheep to raise good lambs—such as the market wants.

Make a creep for the little pigs, where they can have access to extra milk if young, and, if older, a creep made into a good plot of grass will be of great assistance in forwarding their growth. If they cannot have access to the green feed, carry it to them, as it will pay well.

Push the calves along; it is the calf that makes the cow or steer. If good cows are wanted the calves must be well fed and taught to make the best use of the food fed them. This cannot be done if they are starved and their digestive powers injured. They should be pushed ahead so as to make as great a growth as possible during the first year of their life. The same applies to the steer calves intended either to be raised for beef on the farm, or to be sold as stockers to go to the range. The high prices paid for animals of good quality this spring should induce every one to raise the calves in the very best way.

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MAN.**



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A number of young stock of both sexes, all re-  
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**THORNCLIFFE  
STOCK FARM.**

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

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**STALLIONS & COLTS** from the best blood in  
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**AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS** from import-  
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**BEST MILKING STRAINS** with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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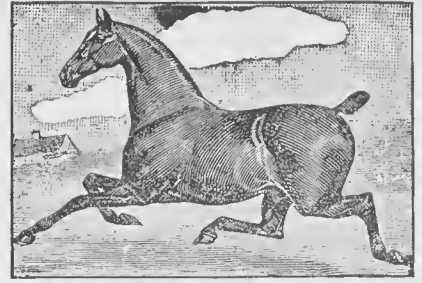
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Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and re-  
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in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

**RAWLINSON BROS.**

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**J. E. SMITH**

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Short-  
horn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a num-  
ber of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II  
—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Meas-  
ure (imp.) (72615) —26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies,  
all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord  
Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the  
Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These  
being the best that money and experience could buy,  
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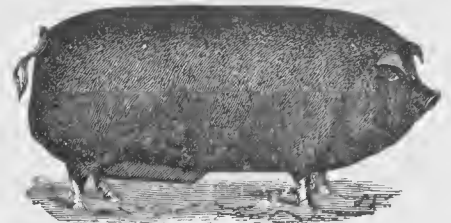
Come and see the stock, or write for what you  
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Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs  
as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders,  
and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock  
shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction  
guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but  
choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking  
orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good  
winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you  
want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would  
wish to be treated.

**GOLD STANDARD HERD  
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I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from  
large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from  
500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better  
Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large  
size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings,  
deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single  
pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address— **J. A. McGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

**ALEX. D. GAMLEY**

I have the largest flock of

**LEICESTERS**

in the West. Stock of both sex always  
for sale.

**BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.**

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West Farmer.



### Among the Breeders.

J. M. Cameron, Shoal Lake, Man., has sold a Shorthorn bull to Angus McBain, Strathclair.

Frank Lenore, Souris, has purchased a smooth young Shorthorn cow of dairy type from F. Noble, Wawanesa.

J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon, has sold his imported Shire stallion, Nailstone Morning Star 2nd, to Lyon & Sons, Whitewood, Assa.

At the sale of C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., paid \$1,200 for a four-year-old imported cow, Meadow Beauty 6th.

Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., have purchased through Sylvester Campbell, of Kinnellar, the well-known Aberdeenshire breeder, 52 head of choice Shorthorns from some of the very best herds in Britain.

A. P. Patrick, Calgary, has lost his Clydesdale stallion, Balgreogan Chief. This horse was imported by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, and taken west by John A. Turner. He has already left many fine colts.

Five cars of pure-bred stock have been shipped to the northwest under the auspices of the Breeders' Associations. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, will make up nearly a car himself, the animals shipped by him being intended for the ranch of W. E. Cochrane, at High River, near Calgary. Col. McCrae, of Guelph, sends eight Galloways and a couple of Drummond Jerseys go from Quebec.

Jas. McK. Andrews, of Davisburg, Alberta, has purchased from P. Curtin, of Centralia, Ont., a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, which promises to be a valuable addition, to head his herd of Shorthorn cattle. This bull, Wild Eye, is 19 months old, and was bred by Jas. Snell, of Clinton, Ont., and last winter Mr. Snell refused \$500 for his dam, Cherry Bud. She was calved in 1894, and has been shown every year since, winning first in her class at the county shows. Rialto, the sire of this young bull, is an extra good animal, winning first place at all the county fairs. He tipped the scale at Clinton at 2,200 lbs.

Simpson Rennie, of Milliken, sold his winter fed export cattle on the 29th May at 5c., with \$10 off the lot. The cattle were sold after feeding and watering. The first of the lot were tied on December 1st and the balance between that date and January 10th. The average weight on entering the stall was 1,088 lbs., and the average on weighing for sale 1,402 lbs.—a gain of 314. One or two of the lot were fed under five months and all under six months. Mr. Rennie is one of the best authorities in Canada on stock feeding and what he is able to do in the way of feeding must always be of interest to every feeder.

Adam Logan, of Fernycastle, Berwickshire, Scotland, has a black cross Galloway cow that has now been some years in the nursing business on a large scale. She is now nursing four calves, one her own, the rest adopted and is said to have done the same for years past. She is noted for her impartiality. No single suckler is allowed to take hold till all the rest can start. The English Veterinary Record beats this. It has a photograph of a cross-bred cow nursing four calves, all her own. She had five in all, four heifers and a bull, but one of them died. At two previous calvings she had twins. There can be little question of the truth of both the above records, and it may be a long time before anything of the kind occurs again.

Wellington Hardy, of Pomeroy, Man., has been making an addition to his herd of Ayrshires by importing a new bull and a heifer from Ontario. The bull, Craigielea of Auchenbrain (imp.), was bred by Robt. Wallace, Auchenbrain, Ayrshire, and was imported to Ontario when a young bull by Thos. Ballantyne & Son, of Stratford. He headed the Ballantyne herd for three years and took 1st place in Toronto as a two-year-old in 1897, the only time he was ever shown there. He is very large for the breed, a straight even beast, with a heart girth of 7 feet 4 inches, well topped shoulders, long well-sprung ribs, very long barrel and a square long quarter. He has not just the fashionable color, but (what is more important) he has a fine mellow, richly colored skin, is an active, nervy beast and combines pronounced dairy type with lots of size. A yearling bull, St. Lawrence, which we saw, is a fine growthy one by St. Patrick, Mr. Hardy's former bull, and out of his best cow, Jessie, 1st prize cow in Winnipeg in 1898. The young bull is a splendidly boned chap all through, is a good handler, and should make a fine beast. Mr. Hardy has only a few pure-bred cows, but they include some good milkers, and one or two show ring animals. The Yorkshire swine were doing well. One young sow, which is being raised, is a very close approach to the Yorkshire model. A pen of Black Minorcas had just been purchased from Wm. Thorn, of Lynedoch, Ontario, and it is intended to raise some pure-bred poultry.

Walter Lynch's herd of Shorthorns at Westbourne are well known not only on account of their being the pioneer herd in the west, but also on account of their general excellence. A Farmer representative, paid a short visit to the farm lately and saw a number of the stock. The older stock bulls have been disposed of and the place filled by younger ones. Scottish Canadian, the 15-months-old roan, bought during the winter from W. S. Lister, is developing into a fine beast with a very smooth wide top and a well-filled hind quarter. His sire was Violet Boy, and he was imported in dam, Crocus 24th, the second prize cow at Winnipeg last year. Only two home-raised yearling bulls were on the farm. Both were square, meaty roans. One, a particularly good one out of Mr. Lynch's best cow, was sold to head the dairy herd of V. Miniszewsky, of Medicine Hat, and the other will be kept for home use. The cows were all looking well and are a very fine well-boned, wide lot, among which it is hard to particularize. One of the best, Rosette 10th, has about the squarest front we have ever seen on a cow. Imogene 2nd and Tiny 2nd, both of which were unusually prime youngsters, two years ago, have made a pair of splendid cows. A lot of yearling heifers which we saw were a very trim, thrifty looking lot. A roan January heifer calf, very heavy for her age, is a perfect beauty, and will be a hard one to beat in the ring. A straight, pretty pair of yearling heifer twins are the pride of the owner. The calves this year are a very nice lot all through.

J. C. McLeod, Ninga, has been making a bold strike out this year in the Clydesdale stallion business. In our May 5th issue we made note of the fact that he had just imported five Clyde stallions from N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn. These are all young horses, and, together with his two aged stallions, Larkspur and Macjennett, make up a very strong string. Since the importation, the horse, Salisbury, has been sold. Mr. McLeod's stables are in the town and one of our staff had a look through them recently. The

young horses are really a nice lot. Hotspur, a 3-year-old, is a perfect beauty. He was imported from Scotland, but not before he had captured honors in the show yards of his native isle. He is a low-set, clean-cut and very smoothly turned horse with splendid bone, very large heart girth and a beautiful quarter. He weighs 1,645 lbs. in nice working condition, although he has just turned three years. He was sired by McGregor, by Darnley (222). This horse is one which for quality throughout is very hard to beat. Another one of the youngsters which pleased us very much is Prince Lookembooth, a very handsome dark brown 2-year-old. He is an unusually thick horse, ribbed right up, and with a great crest for his age. He is a well developed colt, peacocky and with splendid movement. He was bred by Clarke, sired by Prince Patrick, World's Fair sweepstakes stallion over all draft breeds. Renold McGregor, a 3-year-old, by Prince Stanley, out of Margaret McGregor, a World's Fair winner, is of somewhat different type. He is a strong, intelligent, up-standing young horse of good figure and character, but hardly shows as yet the splendid, well-filled lines of the first two. Prince Remarkable, 4-years-old, is one we missed seeing, he not being at home. He was also imported from Scotland, and was 1st prize and sweepstake horse at the Aberdeen spring show a year ago. We believe he is a splendid thick, massive horse. His breeding is all right, too, having Prince of Wales and Darnley for his two grandsires. Of the two older horses we may say that Larkspur (imp.), now 16 years old, has been on the same route for 11 years and that his stock is all the recommendation he needs. Macjennett, an 8-years-old, has been in the present owner's hands three years. He has also proven satisfactory and is well bred. This string of six stallions makes up a pretty strong stud, and Turtle Mountain farmers are certainly being offered a selection of good sires this season.

Purves Thomson, of Pilot Mound, reports sale to Hon. T. Greenway of four of his Shorthorns, a three-year-old cow, Rose of Greenwood, together with her calf, Duchess of Greenwood; a five-year-old cow, Duchess of Rosedale, a cow which will be heard from in the show ring, and two yearling heifers, Roan Girl, a very stylish animal, and Minnie Bud. The last named belongs to the Minnie Annandale family, a strain of Shorthorns which has been largely bred by Mr. Thomson and his brothers and father for about 50 years past and has furnished a

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# BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

very large number of show ring animals. The price reported is \$1,250. One of our staff took a recent run out to Mr. Thomson's place, and found all of his stock doing well. The stock bull, Caithness, was out at pasture. He is looking well, is this season in good breeding shape and is a grand bull all through. This spring Mr. Thomson had thirteen head of Shorthorns brought out from Ontario by his brother, who is a breeder in that province. We saw a number of the importation, and there are some splendid cows and heifers in the lot. There are about 15 or 20 breeding females on the farm at present. The Caithness breeding is showing up well in the young things. Marchioness 10th, one of the best cows in the herd, has a beautiful, square heifer calf, which will be a prime one. Duchess of Rosedale 7th has also an extra fine heifer calf, good on both top and bottom. The calf from this cow last year was sold to Mr. Thompson, M.P.P., Melita, this spring, for \$175. Elvira, one of the recently imported cows, has an extra thick, straight roan bull calf. Mysie, a very fine roan four-year-old, also brought from Ontario this spring, is a half sister to some of the best cows already in the herd. In fact, we saw a number of the Mysie family in the herd and all were very fine specimens. Of the bulls brought from Ontario there were two remaining. One, Lord Minto, a roan rising two years, bred by R. P. Logan, Thorndale, is an extraordinarily large bull for his age, carries a noble head and is a splendid handler. He is a smooth bull all through and has a very well-developed quarter. He will make a bull of very great weight. Mysie's Stanley, an eleven-months-old youngster, bred by E. Montague, Thamesford, is another of the Mysie family, and, although not quite so growthy, is even a harder bull to fault. He is a very straight smooth fellow, well filled behind the shoulder and in the flank and foreflank. A seven-months-old red bull calf by Caithness and out of Minnie May, a cow of the same family as one of the recent purchases by Greenway, is very much thought of by the owner. The calf is a grand, thick fellow, and shows a good many of the strong points of his sire. Among the Clydesdales we saw some good ones. The mares are looking well, and are a heavy breedy looking lot. Two of the fillies which were prize-winners last year at Winnipeg were running in the pasture, and have come on very well since. Scottish Maid, which was second as a yearling, has done extra well and would now be a pretty hard one to beat. The other, Lady McArthur 2nd, which was first as a two-year-old, is also a mare of good substance. Both are by imported St. Patrick. Maid of Whitby, dam of Scottish Maid, was bred on both sides from imported stock, and is a short-legged square mare. She has another nice calf at side again this year. Among the Clydesdale stock is a very fine yearling stallion, bred from imported stock on both sides. He is very stylish, short-backed and well ribbed and promises to be a very good horse. At present he is one of the biggest colts for his age we have ever seen.

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm

### Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



### Be Ready for Exhibition.

We have used Herbageum with our Ayrshire herd which took the first prize at the Toronto Exhibition, Sept., 1894, and find it of great advantage in keeping them always ready for their feed.—J. McCormick & Sons, Rockton, Ont.

We find Herbageum makes a wonderful difference in fattening hogs. We obtain as good results at five months with it as at six months without it.—Edmund Cain, Altona, Ont.

We have used Herbageum for about four years, principally for calves and sheep. We find that it is a good appetizer, and that it prevents constipation and scouring.—C. & E. Woods, Breeders of Leicester Sheep, Freeman, Ont.

By using Herbageum I not only get more milk, more cream and more butter, but my cows milk easier. I find its use an advantage, not only in the fall, winter and spring, but also in the summer whenever the pasture is poor and we have to feed them dry feed.—Edward Messier, Stanbridge Station, Que.

I feed Herbageum to working horses and find it indispensable. I have taken poor broken down horses and made them up with three-fourths of the other food that would have been required without Herbageum. This is a certain fact.—R. A. Stewart, Roslin, N.S.

I have been using Herbageum for my poultry and find it a good preventative of disease and an excellent cure.—P. B. Flanagan, Pres. Hanover Poultry Association, Hanover, Ont.

(Mr. P. B. Flanagan is a breeder and exhibitor of Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Leghorns.)

Among the many new gifts to a newly married pair the other day was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me; its use I would commend. In sunshine use the brushy part; in storms the other end."—Tit-Bits.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,  
Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses

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#### BUYERS WANTED

for Eleven SHORTHORN BULLS fit for service, good ones, from our own and the best Eastern herds. Also some choice young Cows and Heifers.

#### Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars

fit for service.

A number of young sows in farrow, both breeds. Orders being received for Yorkshire spring pigs. Our B. P. Rocks are noted for shape, size and good marking. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

ANDREW GRAHAM,  
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### Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
MANITOU, MAN.

#### SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



#### FARMERS LIVE STOCK

#### EAR LABELS \$1.50

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad.

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Bowmanville, Ont

### POLLED ANGUS and SHORTHORNS.

I have 6 young Polled Angus bulls, nice ones, also 3 Shorthorn bulls, just ready.

Also a number of heifers, each breed, for sale.

ALEX. CUMMING, Lone Tree, Man.

#### CHOICE-BRED

#### Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot.

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and information to  
F. H. MARTIN  
MOOSE JAW, ASS





## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Cough.

Subscriber, Rosebank, Man.: "I have a horse that has had a cough all spring. At first he would only cough occasionally, but now he does it often. It seems to be worse in the morning, when he is fed first, and at times, when he gets frightened, he will cough. He holds his nose straight out and coughs very sharply, for probably two or three minutes. He runs at the nose some; it is a thick yellow matter."

Answer.—Give the following powder every night and morning for a week:—Muriate of ammonia, 90 grains; camphor, 30 grains; digitalis, 20 grains. Some boiled feed should be given occasionally, and you may find it useful to steam his head over half a pail of boiling water to which has been added a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine.

### Difficult Parturition.

W. M., Pilot Mound, Man.: "I had a mare, eight years old, in foal; she was in good condition, but could not foal her colt, which was coming double and lying on its back with one front foot coming all right, the other lying back along the left side of the mare and the head on the same side as the leg. Would it have been possible for a veterinarian to have taken the colt away? She went five days over her time; the mare took sick about four in the morning, and the V.S. got there about eleven."

Answer.—It is seldom that a veterinary surgeon fails to deliver the colt, but in many cases the difficulty is great and sometimes it proves impossible. The fact of your mare having gone five days over her time would make no difference in foaling, but every hour that elapses after the waters have come away makes the delivery of the colt more difficult. The womb contracts more firmly on it, making it difficult to change the position of the colt, and the passage becomes more or less swollen, hindering the necessary manipulations. Often much harm has been done before the arrival of the veterinarian by ignorant though well meaning efforts of the owner to pull the colt away. In this case it is impossible to say what success the veterinarian should have had without knowing all the facts.

### Diarrhoea in Young Chicks.

A. Z., Lintrathen, Man.: "Would you please tell me what is the cause of my young chickens having the scours and dying when a day or two old? I feed them on oatmeal, wheat screenings, boiled eggs and give them milk to drink."

Answer.—Diarrhoea when not caused by improper food or water is the result of infection with disease germs. These

germs are present in vast numbers in the excrement from the scouring chickens and, of course, infects the ground they are running over and thus other chicks become affected. You should pen your new broods on a piece of clean grass, apart from the rest of the chickens, feed boiled eggs the first few days then wheat or oat meal. Only give skim milk when fresh.

### Itchiness—Umbilical Hernia.

Subscriber, Minto Man.: "1. I have a two-year-old colt which a year ago now I sent away to pasture looking well. I went for him about October 20th, his hair was dry and long like some old horse that had run out all winter. He was that itchy that he was continually rubbing or biting himself, rubbed all the hair off his neck and back of hind legs. A yearling filly stood with him all winter, and took the same itchiness. I took a receipt out of a veterinary column of another paper I take, and rubbed both with it three or four times, until spring came, when I clipped the yearling and applied a receipt taken from The Farmer, Feb. 5th issue, headed, 'Itchiness from Mange or Lice.' I have applied that three times, the two-year-old seems to be all right, but the yearling is still itchy; there is no scab, it seems to be in the skin."

"2. The same yearling filly has a lump at the navel, which has always been there; it is about half the size of a small egg, and soft. Don't seem to be anything in it. Is it likely to get any worse or can there be anything done for it?"

Answer.—1. If the skin of the filly is free from scabs there is some doubt whether the trouble is mange or not. If you have been feeding seeds of various kinds, it is quite likely that they have included more or less wild buckwheat, which is known to produce an itchy skin. You should change the feed and give Fowler's solution, a teaspoonful twice daily in the feed.

2. This is a case of umbilical hernia, or in everyday language, rupture at the navel. It is not dangerous and may disappear as the filly grows older. It can be cured by a surgical operation.

### They're All Dead Now.

Farmer, Minnedosa, Man.: "Some little time ago I noticed in your veterinary columns white precipitate recommended for killing lice on horses, the powder to be dusted along the back and the horse to be curried. I tried it on a young horse which I had bought, and which proved to be infested with these pests, and I just write to say that it worked like a charm. Half an ounce, costing ten cents, and a few minutes' work did the whole thing. Of course, the powder is a poison, and it might not be just the proper thing to give to the baby to play with, but, when handled rightly, this white precipitate (or white Presbyterian, as a French neighbor calls it) seems to be just the correct thing to kill lice on horses."

### Impaction of Crop.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.: "1. Please give me a remedy for ducks. They are from 10 days to five weeks old, have got 10 left out of 70. They take a drink of water and sit back and squeal and work, you cannot do anything with them. Pick them up, they fall over again and die in about five minutes. One person told me not to give water until after they were a week old, and to feed bread and milk. I did so and the ducklings went stone blind, could not see to eat. They died also. 2. Please give something for lice on turkeys. Put butter on young tur-



## LUMP JAW

### QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
St. George, Ont.



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Mr. Mayer: Dear Sir—The result of a trial of your Medicine Chests, notwithstanding my prejudices, has been most satisfactory. I have used the contents in every case of sickness among my stock and found them very successful. My prejudices have been removed, and I think there are no such medicines as yours. Wesley Rowson, 16, 3-14.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

## STEEL ROOFING



### THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED.

We have on hand 25,000 squares **BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING**. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped.

Price per square of 10x10 feet or 100 square feet..... **\$1.75**

No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish with each order sufficient paint to cover, and nails to lay it, without additional charge.

Write for our free catalogue No. of general merchandise bought by us at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales.

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**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.**  
W. 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

key's wings and insect powder on old hen—three dead next morning, rest look dumuish."

Answer.—1. Ducks should have access to water at all times, but the water should be clean and fresh. Young ducks are the greediest feeders imaginable, and if only fed once or twice a day are apt to gorge themselves and may die from impaction of the crop, and probably this is what happened to your ducklings. They should be fed several times a day while young, and the quantity limited to what they can conveniently hold.

2. For lice in turkeys or poultry, dust some insect powder under the feathers. Take a string of worsted, smear with blue ointment and tie it around the neck of each, next the skin. Provide a dust bath for them.

#### Filana Bronchi.

S., Umatilla: "1. Cows and calves have cough. They run thick white stuff at the nose and cough and snort to clean cut their head and throat. Are looking well and feel well, are worse when they run, or in the morning. 2. Do the drops of sweat on a cow's nose indicate the cow's health?"

Answer.—1. Your herd must be infected with lung worms. These are small white worms like a little piece of white thread, the largest only half an inch long. They inhabit the air tubes or bronchi of the lungs, causing the formation of quantities of mucus, which the animal coughs up in the shape of the "thick white stuff" you have noticed coming from the nose. In treating the disease the chief indication is to get rid of the worms, and this is a difficult matter. Sometimes spirits of turpentine is injected with a suitable syringe into the windpipe. This is the most effectual method, but only in the hands of a professional man. You can do something by causing them to inhale the fumes of burning leather, or of turpentine evaporated from the surface of boiling water. Keep up the vigor of the cattle by good feeding.

2. Yes, to a certain extent.

#### Stumbling—Old Wire Cut.

Subscriber, Okotoks:—"1. I have a 5-year-old mare, part blood, weighing about 1,000, and a good traveller. She catches the ground with her toes, when she is travelling, worse when walking than trotting. She stumbles for four or five steps, then does it again. She may go twenty yards more and does it again. Sometimes she may go several miles all right. I broke her when she was a 3-year-old and kept her feet well trimmed. She is as bad without shoes as with them on. 2. A 9-year-old Clyde mare got cut with barb wire on front of hock joint when she was three years old. The leg swelled down to the hoof. She is seldom lame on it. Sometimes there will be boils break out on the leg and dark bloody matter run out of it. The swelling is very hard and she is a little stiff on it, especially in the mornings, when standing in the stable. I never did anything for it as I thought it would gradually work away, but it's getting worse."

Answer.—The horse shoer can probably assist your mare not a little by shoeing her to correct the fault. The front shoe should be heavier than the hind and rounded at the toe. If you use toe calks, have them set a little back from the front edge of the shoe. Keep the head well checked up and drive carefully.

2. Apply the following lotion twice a day: Pyoktanin, 20 grains; water, one pint.

#### Age Limit of Stallions.

McGinty, Virden, Man.: "To what age does a well-preserved Clydesdale stallion prove useful, and what is the best thing to give when seedbound?"

Answer.—The age limit of stallions varies so much in different individuals that it is impossible to say just when a stallion should be past usefulness. Some have been potent up to 20 years and over, but it is unusual for them to retain their vigor to this age. As a general thing their vigor is on the wane from twelve years old, and how much longer they will last will depend upon how they have been and are used. Half an ounce twice daily of dilute phosphoric acid will be useful for this last condition.

### Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.  
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIEN.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address

DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

### Contagious Abortion

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED  
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### WEST'S FLUID

Which is a cheap and most effective Disinfectant, simply because it is a strong antiseptic, and destroys the germs upon which such conditions depend.

90c per 1/2-gal. can; \$1.50 per one gal. can. Circulars specially prepared by a Veterinarian.

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For Sale a number of splendid Rams, various ages; also some fine Ewes and Ewe lambs.

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### IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLION

FINDLAY OF CARLOWRIE, 8148.

A beautiful brown Horse eight years old. The best of feet and legs, and superb action. Has proved himself a sure getter of excellent stock.

Will sell very cheap for cash.

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**Satisfaction All Around.**

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

**MITCHELL'S  
ANTI LUMP JAW.**

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.

Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw.

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W. J. MITCHELL & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

### BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

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**PUMPS AND  
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Dueber Nickle Cases and  
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Guaranteed good time-keepers.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,  
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### WOOL WANTED.

We are in the market for wool, scoured or unscoured.

Farmers will do well to forward samples and get our prices.

#### OUR SPECIALTY.

Custom work, and exchange from manufacturer to consumer direct.

### Morden Woolen Mills

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Send for Price List of  
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Also Steel Towers, Tanks and other Windmill Goods.

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### The Source of Milk Fat. (Concluded.)

We turn now to a later American experiment of a thoroughly scientific character.

It is clear that we might distinguish between the action of the fat of the carbohydrates of the food in the production of butter by supplying a cow with food in which fat was absent. If, under these conditions, the production of milk fat still greatly exceeded the quantity which the albuminoids supplied could furnish, we should have established the production of milk fat from carbo-hydrates. This experiment has been actually carried out in a most careful and thorough manner at the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York; the details have been lately published in their Bulletin, No. 132.

The experimenters, Messrs. Jordan and Jenter, most wisely chose a young and vigorous Jersey cow for this investigation. In order to diminish as far as may be the uncertainties of an experiment of this kind, it is necessary that the production of fat should be as large as possible in relation to the weight of the animal body, so that any changes in the composition of this body (which must remain to some extent unknown) may have the smallest possible effect on the result obtained. The small Jersey cow, producing milk very rich in fat, admirably fulfils these requirements. The weight of the cow selected was 867 lbs. at the commencement of the strict period of experiment. The milk averaged over 5 per cent. of fat.

This cow was fed, during ninety-five days, on various rations made up of timothy hay, maize meal, and oats; some of the rations included a small quantity of wheat gluten. The whole of these foods had been previously extracted with a light benzol by the Cleveland Linseed Oil Company, and the greater part of the fat they contained had thus been removed. Most fortunately this treatment of the food did not affect the appetite or health of the cow.

The cow during the experiment stood in a stall, provided with an impervious metal floor, and was attended by a man day and night, who collected the urine and faeces separately in appropriate vessels. Nitrogen and fat were determined in daily samples of the food consumed. Nitrogen and fat were also daily determined in a mixed sample of the faeces. From these data the quantities of nitrogenous matter and fat digested by the cow, and passing into her circulation, were ascertained. The quantities of nitrogen and fat in the milk were also daily determined, and the quantity of nitrogen in the urine. The exact determinations of nitrogen were continued during a period of fifty-nine days; the determinations of fat in food and milk extended over ninety-five days.

We shall obtain the clearest idea of the general results of the experiment if we disregard at first the variations made from time to time in the cow's rations, and look simply at the total quantity of food consumed in fifty-nine and ninety-five days respectively, and at the products it yielded in milk, urine, etc.

During the whole period of ninety-five days the cow received 11.6 lbs. of fat in her food, of which 5.9 lbs. appeared in the faeces as undigested; 5.7 lbs. of fat was thus supplied by the food for the nutrition of the animal. The fat in the milk during this

period amounted to 62.9 lbs. The fat in the food was thus clearly not contributing to any practical extent to the production of milk. Not only, however, was there the large production of fat in the milk just noticed, there was besides a considerable increase in the body fat of the cow, the animal gaining 47 lbs. in weight during the ninety-five days, while the nitrogen statistics showed no gain of nitrogenous tissue.

The statistics of the fifty-nine days show that 19.88 lbs. of nitrogen was received in the food during this period, while 9.95 lbs. was found in the faeces, leaving nitrogenous matter containing 9.93 lbs. of nitrogen for the nutrition of the animal. The digestibility of the nitrogenous matter in the food was certainly low, and the cow received, on an average, only a scant supply of albuminoids. The nitrogen in the milk amounted during the fifty-nine days to 4.83 lbs., and the nitrogen in the urine during the same period to 5.33 lbs. The total quantity of nitrogen in the weighed products of the body was thus 0.23 lbs. more than in the food received. To account for this excess of products over receipts, we must assume that the cow had lost about 1½ lbs. of dry nitrogenous tissue during the fifty-nine days; she gained, however, during the same period 31 lbs. in body weight. The solid portion of this increase was doubtless fat.

The nitrogen found in the urine exactly represents the quantity of nitrogenous matter broken up in the body; if, therefore, albuminoids have been used for the production of fat, the quantity so used cannot possibly exceed that represented by the nitrogen found in the urine during the fifty-nine days would represent at most 33.31 lbs. of albuminoids broken up in the body. Taking, as before, one-half the weight of the albuminoids as a very liberal estimate of the proportion of fat which they are capable of yielding, we see that the quantity of fat formed from albuminoids during the fifty-nine days could not possibly have exceeded 16.6 lbs. The food supplied during the same time 3.3 lbs. of digestible fat. The

total quantity of fat derived from albuminoids, and from the fat of the food, could not thus have exceeded 19.9 lbs. The milk, however, during the fifty-nine days yielded 38.8 lbs. of fat, and the cow had during this time increased 31 lbs. in weight, and, to all appearance, had become sensibly fatter. We are thus obliged to admit that at least half the fat in the milk, in addition to the fat stored up in the cow's body, had been derived not from the albuminoids and fat, but from the carbo-hydrates of the food.

The case is really a great deal stronger than we have just stated. We have taken no account of the fact that some of the nitrogenous substance in the hay would consist not of albuminoids but of amides. We also have not taken any notice of the consumption of albuminoids to replace the daily waste of bodily tissues. The albuminoids employed for the latter purpose during fifty-nine days could not be less than 20.8 lbs., and it seems very improbable that the waste nitrogenous matters broken up into urea in the general circulation should contribute a maximum amount of fat in the udder of the cow. Thus, taking all the facts into consideration, it becomes quite possible that none of the fat of the milk had been derived from the albuminoids of the food.

Even, however, if the albuminoids of the foods are not themselves converted into fat, a fairly liberal supply of albuminoids is evidently favorable to the production of milk, and this fact appears in the Geneva experiments. The cow received for twenty-nine days 1 lb. of wheat gluten daily in her food: then for seven days this quantity was raised to 1½ lbs., the other ingredients remaining unaltered. There followed a transition period of five days, in which the gluten was gradually removed and replaced by 1½ lbs. of maize meal. This less nitrogenous diet was continued for eight days. The ration of the digested albuminoids to the digested non-albuminoids in these three rations was approximately 1: 7.8, 1: 6.0, and 1: 12.7. The quantities of nitrogenous

## "Alpha" Cream Separators.

NEW 20TH CENTURY

Styles, Capacities, Prices, Etc.

January 1st, 1900.

September 1st, 1899, marked the introduction of the Improved 20th Century "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes and styles of the "Alpha" De Laval Cream Separators. These improvements constitute a large advance in centrifugal cream separator construction and efficiency. Great as has been the universally conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore, the standard is now raised still higher. As near practical perfection as have been the De Laval Separators the past year, the latest improvements make them still better, until it is difficult to-day to perceive the possibilities of further improvement.

### New 20th Century Styles and Sizes.

The De Laval "Baby" or Dairy Cream Separators are now made in six different sizes and styles. All are of the improved "Alpha" or Disc construction. The "Humming-Bird" is solely a hand machine. The "Dairy Turbine" is solely a steam-motor machine. All of the other sizes are capable of convenient use either by hand or power.



#### SIZES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

SIZE.	Capacity, Lbs. per hour.	Equal to Lbs. of Any Other Separator.	Price.
Humming-Bird -	225	300	\$ 65.00
No. 1 Iron Stool -	350	450	100.00
No. 2 Iron Stool -	450	550	125.00
No. 2 High Frame -	450	550	125.00
No. 3 High Frame -	850	1000	200.00
Dairy Turbine -	850	1000	225.00

On demand we will send a fine booklet; "KEEPING COWS FOR PROFIT," and 20th Century Catalogue.

General Agents: **The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,** 236 King Street, WINNIPEG.

substances daily received by the cow in these three periods, and the results yielded in milk, were the following:—

*Albuminoids daily supplied, and Products obtained in Three successive Periods.*

Diet.	Albu- minoids digested.	Weight of milk.	Albu- minoids in milk.	Fat in milk.
Normal . . .	1b. 1.42	1b. 15.3	1b. 0.82	1b. 0.74
Maximum albuminoids.	1.85	14.4	0.59	0.76
Minimum albuminoids.	0.90	11.9	0.49	0.65

As the cow advanced in lactation a gradual falling off in the quantity of the milk, and an improvement in its quality, was to be expected. No gain in the quantity or quality of the milk appears in the figures just quoted from the considerable increase of albuminoids in the second diet, but a marked falling off in quantity is noticed when the last diet, very poor in albuminoids, is substituted. The yield of milk again rose to 13 lbs. per day when a month later the cow received once more the normal diet. During the normal diet the animal gained a little in nitrogenous tissue, a part of the excess of albumen being stored up. During the middle diet this gain of nitrogen became very considerable. During the last diet the body parted with a little nitrogenous tissue, the food not supplying sufficient for the animal requirements.

The directors of the Geneva Experiment Station are to be heartily congratulated upon the bold and very successful experiment which they have carried out, the results of which are of far-reaching importance. The dairy farmer need no longer feel the necessity for supplying his cows at all costs with a highly nitrogenous diet; a liberal ration of cereal corn, including bran, is apparently sufficient to yield a full supply of milk and butter.

### Danger in Milk Preservatives.

The English "Lancet" has published the results of some experiments made on kittens with milk containing "preservatives" which go a good way to show the danger to infants from using such articles to keep milk sweet. Milk containing one part of boric acid to 700 of milk was given to five kittens. In four weeks all of them were dead, while five other kittens fed on the same milk without the acid were all alive and well. Diarrhoea, depression and emaciation were the external symptoms. In a similar experiment with one part of formalin to 50,000 of milk, three out of five died in five weeks. They grew very little on this kind of nourishment, while those fed pure milk made double the growth made by the survivors.

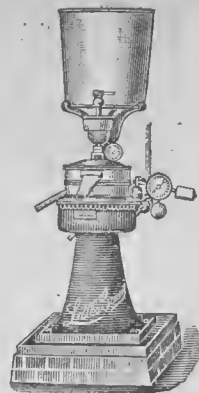
R. A. Rogers & Co. have taken over the Winnipeg business of the Parsons Produce Co.

Dr. Blythe, medical officer of health for Marylebone, London, England, says that the mouse is the most skilful detector of oleomargarine he knows. A mouse will not touch that kind of "butter."

A great dairy test is being planned for the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo next year. The test will be for the economic production of butter, the committee to be chosen by the dairy associations. It will be the aim to make this test of great practical value to dairy interests, so that the knowledge acquired may be profitably applied by the less scientific dairymen.

# EVERY ADVANTAGE

Of a creamery or butter factory may be enjoyed by any owner of cows, no matter how far he lives from such, if he but owns one of our



## SHARPLES LITTLE GIANT SEPARATORS.

He can skim his milk at home and only a buggy or buckboard and one horse will be necessary to haul the cream to the factory. If your neighbors do likewise, one good team can haul the cream of the entire neighborhood. All the skim milk is left at home in the best possible feeding condition. Nobody else makes such a Separator as this, and no system offers the advantages of the MOODY-SHARPLES SYSTEM. Write for special booklet No. 73, on this subject.

THE SHARPLES CO.,  
28, 30, and 32 S. Canal St.,  
CHICAGO III.



P. M. SHARPLES,  
West Chester,  
Pa., U.S.A.

## LISTER'S 'ALEXANDRA' AND 'MELOTTE' Cream Separators.

### TRIED AND APPROVED.

Dear Sirs,—

Fleming, 7th June, 1900.

We have used one of your No. 8 Alexandria Cream Separators for the last three seasons and it has given us perfect satisfaction. We have needed no repairs—and no bother in any way. This is an unsolicited testimonial, and the first I ever gave for any article.

Yours truly, JAMES G. MILLS.

One of our Hand Separators will increase the profit from your cows by one third, besides saving time and lessening the work around the house. For full information write (in any language) to—

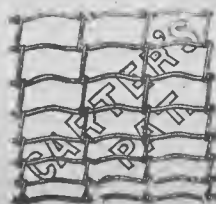
R A Lister & Co, Ltd. <sup>232</sup> King St. Winnipeg.



### FREE !!

To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.25 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire. Iron Farm Gates, all sizes in stock.

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Box 178.



## F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

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Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 255



## Our Creamery Butter.

The following circular letter sent out by the Secretary of the Manitoba Dairy Association, contains statements which should set every dairyman thinking. Owing to the closing down of mines in B.C. there is not as large a market there this year as in the past, therefore it is a more critical one and easily supplied. This market is in danger of being lost to Australians and every effort should be made to retain it, for it is a natural market for Manitoba. Every buttermaker should strive to make an article that will meet its demands.

The circular is as follows:—

The following information in regard to Manitoba creamery butter on the Vancouver market has reached me direct from reliable sources, and I think it my duty as secretary of the Dairy Association to at once acquaint you with the same. I may say the information is unimpeachable and therefore should receive every consideration.

1st. An unusually large supply of locally made creamery butter of most excellent quality has been supplied the Vancouver retail trade at 21c. per pound, and this supply is likely to be almost entirely sufficient for the market's needs until the middle of August.

2nd. The only chance of making money out of Manitoba creamery bought now by produce men is to hold in cold storage until that time.

3rd. The produce dealers of Vancouver complain that scarcely a pound of first-class creamery butter has reached them from Manitoba this season. It is in many cases greasy, being over worked, off in flavor, and from three creameries at least mouldy butter has been received, and nearly all the butter from Manitoba this season so far has shown a tendency to mould. Samples of the wrapping paper of this butter covered with patches of mould have reached the secretary. The produce dealers of Vancouver state emphatically that unless the butter improves in quality they will have no more of it, as they are afraid to touch it. If it could be sold at once it might not be so bad, but it is simply ruin to hold it. They further state that so far this season only two Manitoba factories (they give the names of them) have sent really first-class butter.

This information presents a very grave state of affairs. Vancouver is our natural market, for although prices are high in Montreal, it must be remembered that comparatively little of our "cream gathered butter" would be found suitable for export. And butter for export is what the Montreal market requires. It is well also to remember that in connection with Vancouver the Australian butter is becoming a formidable rival. It arrived in good condition and was of excellent quality and found favor with the Vancouver people.

With regard to mould, it seems inexcusable in so dry a season. I would recommend that all creameries follow Mr. Marker's advice as to having a barrel of lime water and using it freely to wash down the walls and floors of factories, also washing the churn and butter worker with it over night and scrubbing off in the morning. The walls of cold storage rooms should be freshly whitewashed with new lime and a vessel (crockery) containing a solution of one part formalin to four of water, with a piece of cotton to serve as a wick be kept constantly in these rooms. Butter paper should be soaked in a weak solution of formalin to kill possible mould spores.

Trusting the knowledge of the trouble may mean its speedy remedy,—E. Cora Hind, Secretary.

## How It Grows.

The President of the Charlottetown Board of Trade made the following report at the annual meeting, in reference to the dairy products of P.E. Island for the past year: The dairy industry has had a most successful season, more cheese and butter having been made than in any previous year, and prices for both having touched the highest points ever known. It is estimated that the cheese output for 1899 will reach fifty-one thousand boxes, valued at \$355,000, and butter, 800,000 lbs., valued at \$160,000.

This is the outgrowth of Professor Robertson's effort to help the dairy industry in the P.E. Island by establishing a cheese factory and running it on a proper basis until the people were able to look after the factories themselves. His first factory was started in 1891. There were seven the next year and so on it has grown. May we not look for similar development in the west?

The Creamery at Crystal City is making about 700 lbs. of butter a day.

The dairy butter now coming into Winnipeg shows a marked improvement over any ever sent in before. It is, in fact, considered by commission men the finest ever sent in. This is, no doubt, due to the dry weather.

Secretary W. Grassick, of the Fairplay Creamery, Pilot Mound, reports business very good this season. The May make was over 11,000 lbs., and early in June the average was running over 4,500 lbs. per week, easily doubling the make for last year. The entire season's manufacture in 1899 was 69,000 lbs., but it is expected to run over 100,000 lbs. this summer.

It is said the word Boer is of the same origin as the Scotch word "bower," pronounced "boorer," which means a man who rents from a wealthier farmer a herd of cows and land on which to pasture them. The "bower" is a most valuable element in the rural population of the West of Scotland, as by industry and skilful management he and his family soon become able to own a herd of their own.

C. P. Goodrich, of Wisconsin, who is a well-known dairy authority, says of hard milking cows: "When a cow is fresh she milks easier than at other times. The muscles at the end of the teat are relaxed. If the milker will milk with a strong hand and force out as large a stream as possible without hurting her, and do this every time, she will be likely to continue to milk easily; but if a child or other person should milk with a weak hand, making but a small stream, the cow will soon get to milking hard if that is her natural tendency."

A medical man down in New York State has taken up the idea of training homing pigeons as messengers in case of sickness for patients who have no other means of communicating with their doctors. The birds are taken to the home of the patient and when a message is to be sent it is liberated and in a very short time reaches the home nest, where its entrance touches an electric bell. There it is kept in a sort of vestibule till the doctor attends to it and permits it to get further in where its own nest is. The scheme works admirably and is bound to expand in its operations.

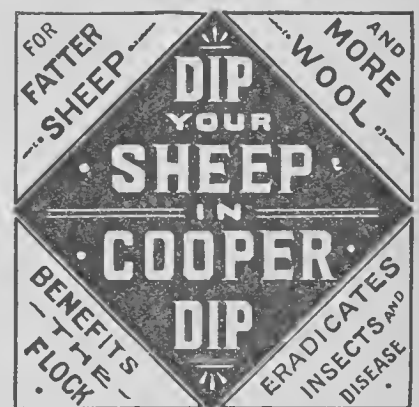
The Kansas Experiment Station is one of the most live institutions of the kind we know of. With reference to the results of dairying, Prof. Otis sent out a circular asking for information and found that the biggest half of those written to

read no farm paper. He also found that the range of returns from cows ran from \$25 and \$30 a year by men who farmed according to their own lights, while those who read the dairy papers and did some thinking of their own had a return of as high as \$60 and \$70. The books did not make all the difference, but they guided the men who read them to methods by which from a dollar's worth of extra feed they could take \$2 more returns.

A cow giving a large quantity of milk has been slaughtered, and every drop of milk has been gathered up, and the largest amount ever found was about four quarts; hence milk is largely made during the time of milking; and the cow must be placed under favorable conditions at the time, or you do not get the regular quantity of milk. Do not think that the milk is already there, and all you have to do is to draw it out. Only a small portion is in this state. Most of it is there, ready to be changed into milk, but it is not milk, and we must have things favorable for the cow to make this change.

A modern dairy has been started in the Philippine islands. An Australian recently transported fifty cows from Australia to Manila. The cost of transport was more than the cost of the cows, but the man that has the undertaking in hand will evidently make a good thing out of it. He is reported as being able to sell all the milk he can produce at about 25 cents per quart, United States money. The United States hospital alone pays him \$2,000 per month in gold. It will doubtless be a long time before he has enough competition to compel a reduction of the price of milk. The people of the islands use some milk, but it is the milk of the water buffalo or caribou cow.

The executive of the Manitoba Dairy Association having received a sufficient number of favorable replies to their circular letter in regard to markets, have arranged for same on what they trust will be a satisfactory basis to all. The markets will be sent regularly every Tuesday morning to all those who have paid or have intimated their intention of paying the required amount. A daily market report from Montreal and a weekly one from Vancouver has been arranged for. Anyone desiring the market more frequently can obtain it by writing or telegraphing the Secretary, Miss E. Cora Hind, 208 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, and she will reply by wire at the expense of the sender.



25 Gall. pkt., 50c.; 100 Gall. pkt. \$2.00; Case for 1000 Galls., \$16.00.

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WINNIPEG.

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**COOPER & NEPHEWS, 142 Illinois St.,**  
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When writing advertisers mention *The Farmer*.



### Gapes in Chickens.

Who has not seen chickens with gape worms in their throats? It is not a disease, as some suppose, but really a condition caused by the presence of small red worms in the wind-pipe. The worms collect in bunches and thus close the passage way and make it impossible for the chicken to draw its breath. Whence come the worms? It is not known definitely, but it is thought that they come from the grass on which the chickens run. It has been found that chickens raised on board floors seldom have gapes. This is a case where prevention is a good plan. Many good poultrymen always pen up the young chicks until the dew is off the grass. They are less liable to get these worms and also are not weakened by getting wet. Filthiness and lice are to be avoided, because they weaken the chicks so that they are not able to cough up the worms, and the chicks succumb quickly in such cases. Some good poultrymen recommend placing a few drops of camphor in the drinking water every few days. Oil of sassafras is also said to be a good preventative. Place four or five drops of it in every pint of food.

When the chicks get the gapes you need to act very quickly. Find out the cause immediately and remove it. If they are not gaping very much, make them a strong dose of oil of sassafras and meal or middlings—four drops for each chick would not be too much. Some take a medicine dropper and drop a drop down the windpipe. This comes in direct contact with the worms and loosens them so they can be coughed up. One writer reports having used the sassafras oil only one season, but found it very successful. Others are using it and think well of it.

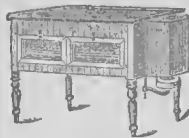
Another remedy is to put a teaspoonful of turpentine in every pint and a half of ground food each day. It is a rough remedy, but it often cures when applied directly as the drop of oil.

Another remedy is to place the birds, a few at a time, in a large box covered with a coarse cloth, and having a door in the side; dust air-slacked lime on the cloth. The lime breathed in by the birds causes the worms to relax their hold and they are coughed up.

The following method has been found quite beneficial: Make a box of convenient size and place a wire gauze partition in one end. Make a tight lid to cover the whole box up tight. Now heat a stone quite hot and place in one end of the box and put the infected chicks in the other. Then put a few drops of carbolic acid on the stone. The fumes will soon fill the box and the chicks will breathe it down their windpipes and thus kill the worms. Great care must be used or the fumes will suffocate the chicks. Keep a close watch, and if any show signs of dizziness, remove them at once to fresh air.

The horse hair plan is a good one to fall back on when a case seems hopeless. The hair should be doubled and twisted. Let it enter the windpipe slowly and then remove, at the same time giving it a twirling motion with the finger. This, if properly manipulated, will remove the worms or destroy them so they can be readily coughed up. With all these remedies, care and caution should be exercised to avoid choking the chicks.

### Safety Incubators and Brooders



Are the BEST, most reliable, and cheapest machines you can buy. Fire-proof heaters, fire-proof lamps, absolutely self-regulating, supply their own moisture, and are fully guaranteed. For circular, & address the manufacturer.

J. E. MEYER,  
KOSSUTH, ONT.

### FRESH EGGS!

Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE. R. DOBLEAR, 1238 Main St., W'peg.

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Breeder of high-class Box 688.  
BARRED ROCKS, S.I. WYANDOTTES, B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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### S. G. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 21st, 12nd—two entries, Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 41st, 32nd and 13rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

### RIVER VIEW STOCK & POULTRY FARM

We are headquarters for eggs for hatching from the following varieties of pure-bred fowls:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from the above varieties \$2.00 per setting.

Pekiu Ducks, Indian Runner Duck, Rouen Ducks. Eggs per setting from above pure-bred Ducks, \$1.50 per setting.

Birds from which we are breeding are strictly first class, scoring from 90 to 94½ points.

Our poultry are reared and kept on a farm 3 miles from City, and is a sufficient guarantee that all our eggs will be fertile. Address—River View Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. H. WILSON, Manager.

### Golden Wyandottes and Houdans

—BRED BY—

### WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

ARE ALWAYS WINNERS

Look at my record the past winter in previous issues of The Farmer. This tells the tale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Choice yearling stock for sale cheap, to make room for chicks. Write for prices. Address—C. H. WISE, Manager, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

### Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.

My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

A few choice cockerels for sale. Orders now booked for eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

Address—GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

### Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

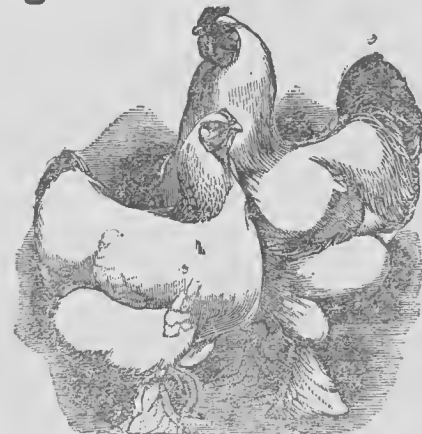
No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

### Light Brahmas and Anconas.



My Light Brahmas won 1st and cup at Winnipeg Industrial, and my Anconas were 1st-prize-winners in U.S.A. Cockerels for sale also. Eggs at \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for particulars to

E. R. COLLIER, NORQUAY ST., WINNIPEG.

### "ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg.

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### Special Offer in Eggs

After June 5th will supply eggs from high class

### SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

and also from a good pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at

75 cents for 13 Eggs.

Also a few settings from Single-Comb Black Orpingtons at \$1.50 for 13 eggs. This popular English breed will shortly be a favorite in Manitoba. Small combs, great layers, good, plump body, and very handsome.

Please order at once. Orders filled in rotation. First come, first served.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. Saml. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

### Roup.

The other day a farmer came into the office and wanted to know what was the matter with his hens, they were dying off quickly. He said they had white spots, cankers, in the mouth and throat, which rapidly got worse until the hens died. Some of them had swollen heads, with matter coming out of the nostrils and eyes. The white spots were cankers, a form of roup.

We fear many keepers of poultry do not know what roup is and what to do for it when it finds its way into a flock of fowls.

If it is to be treated at all, it should be attended to early in its stages or treatment will be unavailing. The first symptom of roup is sneezing on the roost at night. In this stage it may be said to be only a cold or the beginning of a cold. Next, a little watery discharge is noticed from the nostrils or eyes.

For treating the roup nothing is better than a little air gun, as they are called. It consists of a glass tube with a rubber bulb on one end and the other end pointed. A wash composed of witch hazel one ounce, three drops of carbolic acid and water one-half ounce, or equivalent parts, will make a good wash to inject into the nostrils of a fowl just taking the roup. Inject four or five squeezes in the nostrils and one or two in the mouth three times a day. Isolate the bird at once, feeding soft food containing ginger. It is also necessary when a roup fowl is found among the flock to cleanse all the drinking fountains with boiling water to which a little carbolic acid has been added.

If the bird has a badly swollen head, with thick mucus exuding from the nostrils and is very dumpish, unless a valuable one, it should be killed and burned, for, according to many good poultrymen, it does not pay to bother with roup fowl, because it is very contagious and should be dealt with promptly.

Sometimes it will come in the shape of canker in the mouth, which is composed of yellowish white spots in the corners of the mouth and throat. It spreads rapidly and is one form of the roup. For this trouble a simple and yet very effective remedy is to take a pail of water to which has been added a pint of kerosene, which will float on the surface of the water. Take the diseased fowl by the legs and dip the head into the oil and water so that the eyes are covered. Pause a moment, then take out the head and wipe dry. The feathers may come off, and doubtless will, but it is a remedy that will do good if the disease has not become too deeply rooted.

In roup, as in most other diseases of fowls, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, hence the necessity of keeping fowls in such a manner that they will not contract the roup. Fowls that have had the roup of any stage should not be used for breeders, as it is quite liable to appear in the offspring again upon the slightest chance to contract it.

### To Make a Turkey Hen Sit.

It is sometimes difficult to get a turkey hen to sit. The following plan is proposed by a writer in the Feather:—Place a turkey hen in a slat box, make a nest, place china eggs in the nest and fasten her up. In two days she will settle down to work. On the third day withdraw the nest eggs and place the eggs for hatching in their place. After the first week remove the slats so she can come off her nest at will; she will return after having fed and watered. This method I have tried and know from actual experience that it is practical.

### Shelter for Chicks.

During the heat of the day poultry try to find shelter from the sun. They will be found in the shade under wagon boxes and similar places of shelter if nothing else is at hand. Trees and bushes are also made use of when available. Young chickens cannot stand the direct rays of a hot sun and the older ones don't care for so very much of it either. It is therefore wise economy to make shade for them. If they cannot have access to shade under trees and bushes, make some kind of shade for them. A wagon box or platform of boards set up on short posts affords shade all day long and a free circulation of air underneath. Sunflowers also make good shade. It is not enough to provide shade, but shelter should also be provided from rain. If their coops are not good enough to turn rain and they are penned up, then some means should be taken to protect them when rain comes on. But by all means have plenty of shade from the sun for them.

Perches are said to be bad for chickens of the heavy breeds, as they tend to deform the breastbone, while it is still in a cartilaginous state.



### EGGS.

LIGHT BRAHMA	} per setting	1.50
B. P. ROCKS		
S. C. W. LECHORNS	} per setting	1.00
S. C. BLACK "		

Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale  
Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,  
Rounthwaite, Man.

### SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS, Winnipeg, Man.

If you want good stock buy eggs from J. A. King's S. C. Buff Leghorns and Barred P. Rocks. At Manitoba Poultry Show, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 15 to 23, I won first, third and special on Pullets, second Hen, second Breeding Pen and special for best collection, scoring over 90 points. No Rocks shown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. S. C. Leghorn Eggs \$2.00 per 13, B. P. Rocks \$1.50 for 13. J. A. KING, 418 Alexander Av., Winnipeg.

### A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN

Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

### "LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable  
and Economical.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price \$3.00 per square, complete . . . . .  
We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and 1 1/4 lbs. of tin caps.

Galvanic Varnish THE GREAT RUST PREVENTIVE PAINT

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 BANNATYNE ST.  
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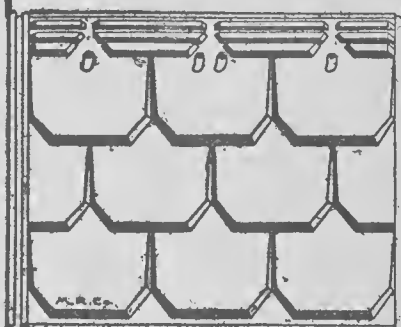


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Be sure of enduring protection by  
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### Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved  
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### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.  
Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders,  
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free  
from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

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## LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

Parties wishing display notice in black-faced type in this column will be given same by enclosing \$1.00, such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Live stock impounded, lost and estray since June 5th issue:—

### Impounded.

Dominion City, Man.—One mare colt, bay, about two years old, front legs marked white, two white fetlocks on hind legs. L. Barnibee, 10, 4, 3c.

Lillyfield, Man.—One red and white bull, with white face, age one year. Thos. Riggall, 28, 12, 2c.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One light red yearling bull, mixture of white on hind parts and piece off right ear. J. McKay, 17, 12, 7w.

### Lost.

Assessippi, Man.—Black mare, star on forehead, a little white on hind foot below fetlock, age six years; also bay pony mare, two years old, star on forehead, two white feet, cropped ears. \$20 reward for mare, \$2 for colt. John T. Adams.

Cartwright, Man.—One brown broncho mare, five years old, about 1,100 lbs, brand horizontal S on A and T H on left thigh. Wm. Waldie.

Glenlyon, Man.—One brown horse, with short heavy mane, bushy tail, 12 years old, about 1,300 lbs. R. J. Bassett, 3, 24, 22.

Hartney, Man.—One grey pony, about nine years old, tail cut square, mane roached; back two-year-old colt, spot on forehead, scar on left front fetlock. Reward. Geo. Agnew.

Pipestone, Man.—Two black ponies, both horses, branded P on shoulder. One has a little white on forehead, other white on hind foot. A. Dodds.

Sewell, Man.—One black mare, branded "U" on left shoulder, right hip bone broken. R. H. Parke, 30, 11, 15.

### Estray.

Cannington Manor, Moose Mountain.—One two-year-old horse, roan, branded lazy E over Y on left thigh; one horse, 10 years, buckskin, branded diamond G on left thigh. Wm. Pigott.

Indian Head, Assa.—One pony mare, four years, grey roan, white face, white spots on sides, three white feet. Louis Arnold, 22, 17, 13w2.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One mare, in foal, grey, wall-eyed, branded FM on left hip; one yearling foal, iron grey, one white hind foot. John Weal.

Regina, Assa.—One mare, mouse colored, white star on forehead, branded M on left hip; one mare and foal, black, white star on forehead, branded M on left hip; one mare, bay, white star on forehead, branded M on left hip; one mare, grey, branded M on left hip. Josiah Gilbert, N.W. gr. 34, 16, 18w2.

Treesbank, Man.—One cream mare colt, about three years old. Jos. A. Calverley, S.W. gr. 22, 8, 16.

Weyburn, Man.—One roan pony, with white face and four white legs, no visible brand. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Geo. M. Davidson, Sec. 2, tp. 10, r. 15.

Whitewood, Assa.—One horse, three years, brown, white hind feet, white stripe on face; one pony mare, five years, brown white hind fetlocks, white stripe on face. G. H. Brownrigg, S.W. gr. 22, 16, 1w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—One pony mare, dark grey, branded H 4 combination on left shoulder. Yearling mare colt, dark bay, white star on forehead. Robt. McKen.

# TWINE IS MONEY!!

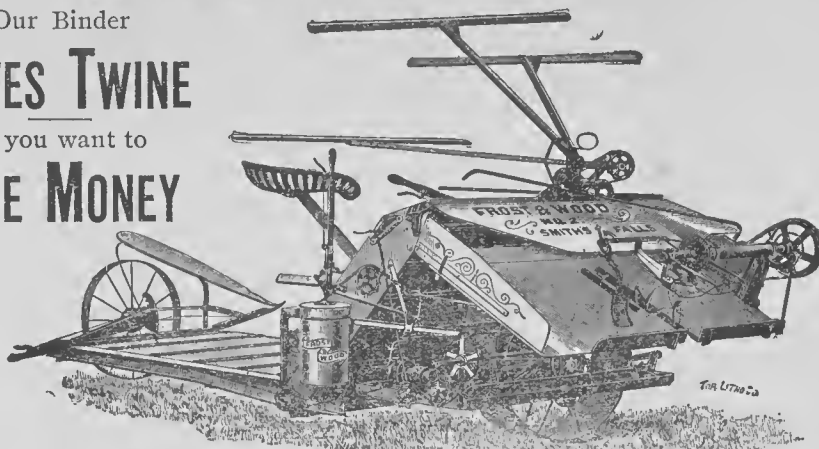
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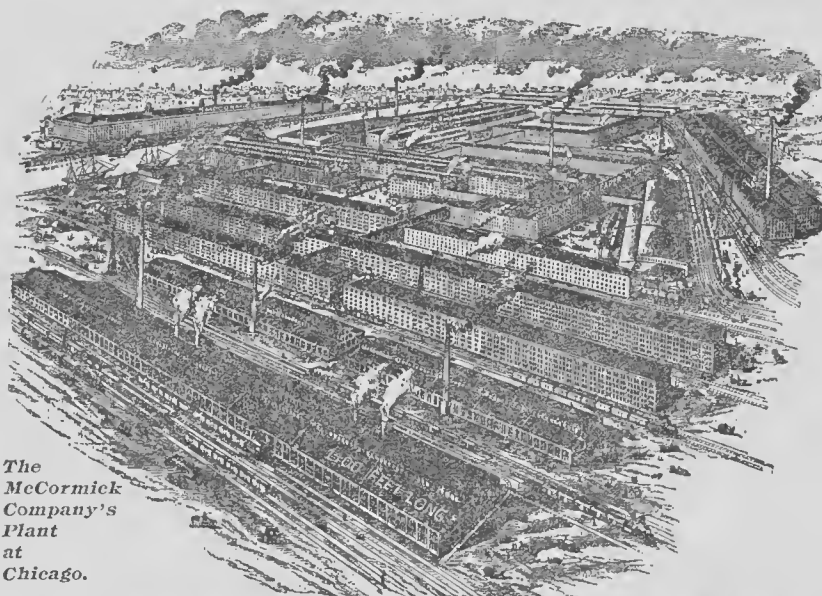
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—Breeder's Gazette, Dec. 13, 1899.

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**MARKET REVIEW.**

Winnipeg, June 19th, 1900.

Business men have been living in hopes that the regular June rains would relieve the situation, but they have not come and now they are viewing the situation with considerable alarm. Wholesale houses show numerous orders cancelled by country merchants, who perhaps are as accurate judges of the situation as are to be found. Many of them are carrying over from last year stocks not sold owing to the mild winter and are therefore not in any too strong a position to withstand the effects of a poor crop. This position of affairs has led wholesale merchants to curtail expenditure and prepare for a poor season's trade. With wise economy and careful manipulation our trade will not be seriously interfered with if our worst fears should be realized.

**Wheat.**

The protracted drouth in the spring wheat States, especially, and losses in other northern States by winter killing and Hessian fly, have at last woke up the speculators in Chicago and there has been a spurt in prices last week to which the market has long been a stranger. The last crop report of the U.S. Government brings down the record to June 1st, but the conditions in the north have grown worse since then and the market has been influenced accordingly. The south central States, from Texas north to Kansas, make so far a splendid showing and Washington is away up, but the Dakotas were then down to 15 per cent. below the 10 years' average and Minnesota and Wisconsin very little better. Things have grown worse a great deal since that report was framed.

The English market has not been so ready to take the alarm, but as it is now working all along from hand to mouth it will soon have to respond to the pressure on this side.

Chicago started on Monday, June 18th, fully 4c. higher than Saturday. The latest reports from spring wheat States were the exciting influence, speculative purchases to an extraordinary extent were made, and 80c. was reached at midday. This morning opened fully a cent lower, and about 79c. was the forenoon quotation. Fort William was sold yesterday at 80c., a rise of about 12c. in as many days, but there is not much business at that figure. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent over Chicago may be taken as the standard for Fort William business.

The market at Chicago was feverish all through and dropped to 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. at the close.

Cars inspected for the week ending June 16th, 1900:—One hard, 600; two hard, 112; three hard, 39; one northern, 2; one frosted, 4; rejected one, 5; rejected two, 3; No grade, 24; condemned, 3. Total 792 cars.

**Oats**

As was expected when giving our last quotations the continued dry weather has told on all kinds of feed and 34c. to 35c. is the track price at Winnipeg.

**Barley.**

Feed quality is now 40c. at Winnipeg, and very little in sight.

**Flour and Feed.**

In sympathy with the rise in wheat, flour has gone up to \$2.10 at both Ogilvie's and the Lake of the Woods for Hungarian and Five Roses. The second grade Lake of the Woods is \$1.95, Glenora Patent \$1.95, Manitoba S. Bakers \$1.50, Imperial \$1.10. Bran \$11.50, shorts \$13.50, rolled oats \$1.70. The business done in the lower grades of flour is very trifling. Even an Indian wants the finest, though

a lower grade with the germ in it is much more nutritious.

**Hay.**

With the certainty of a very short crop prices are steadily hardening and very poor stuff is now worth \$5 to \$6 loose. Baled hay on cars is worth \$6, and for choice stuff \$7 could be reckoned on. Only on low lands is there much prospect of a decent crop of natural hay, and timothy is out of all chance of being worth more than the cost of gathering.

**Cattle.**

Stall fed cattle are about all used up and there are practically no more coming on in the grain growing districts, as all the young stock have been sent out of the country. Supplies are now being brought in from the ranges, where pasture is good, and the cattle in fine condition. The export trade is quiet and will likely remain so for some time. Choice cattle off the cars at Winnipeg we quote at 4c., medium to choice, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., second grades, 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., common stock, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 3c.

The market for stockers is practically over.

**Sheep.**

Reports show that range sheep are doing well, but the market is supplied largely with frozen mutton and locally. We quote 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5c. a pound off the cars here.

**Hogs.**

The receipts continue in fair quantities. The demand is good as not enough are coming in. We quote 5c. a pound off the cars for choice weights, with a lower range of prices for heavy weights and fats. Hogs touched the 7c. point at Toronto for choice live weights, the highest price in many years. They are 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in Chicago.

**Butter and Cheese.**

**Creamery Butter.**—The Montreal market is hungry for good export butter and the market is on the rise, being 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Vancouver market is a very unsatisfactory one. The local creameries are supplying the demand of this market very well at 21c. to the retail trade. At the creameries in Manitoba the growing price is from 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 17c. There is a limited demand for creamery one-pound bricks at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., in 100 pound boxes at the creameries.

**Dairy Butter.**—Despite the drouth receipts continue good and the high quality of the product, as we noted in last issue, has been maintained. The prices range from 12c. to 15c., according to quality. At Vancouver dairy butter is quoted at 16c. to 17c.

**Cheese.**—The make of Manitoba cheese has been on the whole good, though there are some poor lots coming forward. The buyers are showing more discrimination too, as two loads were turned down by them recently and the maker had to take them home. A few lessons like this would have a most marked influence for good in improving the quality. We quote 9c. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to quality. At Montreal export cheese is worth 10c. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., while at Vancouver new Manitoba cheese is selling at 13c. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Eggs.**

Since our last report the egg market has gone up two cents. This is said to be due to scarcity, as much smaller supplies are coming in. This is no doubt due to the early season. The hens have now been laying about a month longer than usual at this time and are beginning to stop. We quote 13c. delivered in Winnipeg.

**Hides.**

There is no change since last report, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

**Wool.**

Market steady at 7c. to 9c., according to quality.

**The Crop Outlook.**

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the June crop bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. It shows that owing to the favorable seeding time a larger area of wheat was sown than in past years and less oats and barley, in fact, nearly all other crops show a decrease except the remarkable increase in the acreage of Bromegrass. The continued dry weather and the presence of grasshoppers in certain districts have, no doubt, contributed to the reduced area of oats and barley sown, and the favorable seeding time may have tempted farmers to sow with wheat land intended for oats or barley.

The report on its face looks like an encouraging one, showing substantial progress, and so it does, for it deals only with the area sown, and the department draws no conclusions or deductions from the statistics it has gathered, simply gives the facts and lets each one draw their own conclusions. But, when we read the weather report and see the light rainfall up to the time of compiling the report and add to this the knowledge that since that date the drouth has not been broken and frost has visited all the high districts, we can understand that the situation is anything but a pleasant one. It is, in fact, a very serious one, the most serious that Manitoba has had to face. An old settler says, not in thirty-one years has he seen such an unpromising season.

Reports to hand as we go to press show that good showers have fallen in a few places, but the general soaking rain needed all the country over has not yet come. If it does come in a few days it will relieve things to a great extent, for our prairie soil has wonderful recuperative power, but a light crop is a foregone conclusion. Farmers are looking upon it in this light according to reports which reach us. In numbers of cases where two or three men were engaged for the summer, all but one have been dismissed and the extra horses have been turned out to pasture, the idea being to cut down expenses to the lowest possible amount. Many farmers are not looking for any revenue from their farms this year, but are hoping for rain that will give sufficient feed to carry their stock through the winter.

We do not wish to be an alarmist and raise needless concern, but those who have closely studied the situation view it with all seriousness. With two excellent crops farmers should be in a fairly good position to stand a poor year, but bountiful seasons often produce lavish expenditure, therefore, the wisest thing for all to do is to cut down their expenditure to the lowest possible amount. Building operations have been stopped by many, even when all the material was on the ground.

The season so far has caused to stand out in clearer light than ever before the wisdom of not having all our eggs in one basket. Those farmers who have followed mixed farming and have a good dairy herd to fall back upon are not likely to feel the pinch of a poor season so keenly as those who depend upon grain alone. There is a lesson here that all should take to heart. This may be nature's method of driving farmers into a line of work more in harmony with her dictates. It will be well for the country if we heed the warning.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

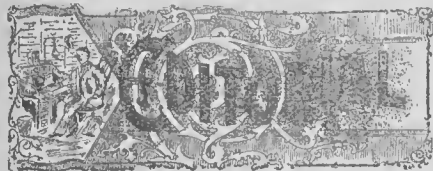
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WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1900.



## THE MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

Before this issue reaches our readers, this Act will have gone through the Senate of the Dominion and become law. As everyone interested is already aware the present legislation is the outcome of a prolonged agitation among wheat producers for remedial changes in the law and practice affecting the sale, storage and transportation of grain.

Wheat is the principal product of the Northwest and as important and occasionally conflicting interests were involved, the Dominion Government wisely decided to appoint a Commission to collect evidence on which satisfactory legislation could be based.

It is worth while to note in passing that this is the very first case within our knowledge in which the investigation into farmers' grievances has been put into the hands of farmers. The tendency in the past has been to put such jobs in the way of political hangers on, whose main qualification was that they had a pull on the administration for such chances. These Commissioners are representative farmers, well known all over the country, who have in their prolonged enquiries fully demonstrated their entire fitness for the work put into their hands and their decided sympathy for the interests of the producers, while at the same time ever ready to do full justice to the other parties interested.

After careful study of the home conditions and equally careful enquiry among the parties interested in the much larger field covered by the Minnesota Inspection Acts, the Commission, under the able presidency of Judge Richards, of Winnipeg, outlined the Act which, with trifling alterations, has since become law. If there is any defect in this new law it will be mainly due to the difficulty of covering by statute the intricate, complicated and conflicting interests involved.

It is not necessary to say much here about the machinery for the operation of the Act and the office of the Commissioner to be appointed as the agent for supervising its operations. We pass on therefore to the points in the Act meant to regulate the trade.

We can see nothing in the Act that interferes with the sale and purchase by sample, which on most street markets has been hitherto practiced, as we think to the advantage of both buyer and seller. The sale ticket on which every load so

sold does, indeed, call for a named grade, but the most important part of that ticket, in our opinion, is that the buyer is bound to deliver to the seller a ticket stating the gross weight, dockage, and price and grade agreed on, with the total price in plain words as well as figures. This provision should wipe out one strong ground of complaint against former methods. When the wheat is not sold but delivered for storage, the receipt given by the elevator man states the conditions affecting every such transaction, guaranteeing the weights and grades, and provision is made for reference to the Chief Inspector should any question arise between the farmer and the elevator man as to the grade and dockage. The effect of this provision may best be illustrated by assuming that in the busy season a farmer asks for storage space at a country elevator. His first few loads go hard and the dockage is satisfactory. But later on his hired man brings back a ticket on which a lower grade or a higher dockage is marked, though in his judgment the quality of the wheat is the same. The next load offered is the same wheat and the farmer calls for an inspection. Forthwith the load in the hopper is "stuck," the same way as a car load is tested and the sample sent to headquarters, while the delivery of the wheat goes on uninterruptedly. By this means the producer is saved from being cornered by the elevator man in the midst of his delivery and the judgment of the Inspector cuts away any ground for future dispute and heart-burning over the transaction. It is quite possible that the elevator man, in his zeal for business, may give a higher grade than the wheat will stand, but that is his own funeral.

The flat warehouse, as we have already pointed out, may be looked on merely as a safety valve for a few isolated cases and not, as some great farmers' friends proclaim, an indispensable feature. We expect that this year, anyway, very few people will care to take chances on even one such warehouse at any station. We understand that the reason for fixing the 6,000 bushel limit was because no one would care to risk the expense of keeping the warehouse open, as the law demands, unless he saw the prospect of a volume of business sufficient to pay working expenses and fair interest on the investment. If this is the case then the right to build for 3,000 bushels is not so valuable an acquisition as some people now imagine.

On the whole we regard this new Act as an honestly meant and fairly successful attempt to reduce the friction incident to this particular branch of trade to a minimum. The desire to overreach is not easily controlled by Act of Parliament, but for all men of honest intentions and sound business insight, we think this Act ought to prove fairly satisfactory and we commend it as a whole to their unbiassed acceptance. A few years' test of its workings may reveal defects, but these can be remedied in due course.

The condition, tacked on to the bill at the last moment, calling for payment of rent and other charges in case more than one flat warehouse is put up at a railroad station, we regard as very bad policy. There is extremely little likelihood of more than one such warehouse ever being put up and the pretext that the railroad might be put to great and unnecessary expense by a string of them being put up at any one station is a mere bugaboo. The enactment as it now stands is, we contend, quite superfluous and uncalled for in the interests of the railroad companies. It will certainly be valuable to the stump politicians at coming elections as one more evidence of the rapacity of the rail-

roads, and a welcome peg on which to hang denunciations against all who approved of it. The man who concocted this paltry clause was no true friend of the railroads, as they will plainly see in due time. Just one specimen of the rot talked in favor of this contemptible restriction, and we have done.

"The hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Oliver) declares that the railway company should provide not one, two, three, six, a dozen flat warehouses at a station, and he might have gone up to one hundred; he might, in fact, block up the whole station and prevent any business being done by occupying the whole space with flat warehouses."

## COMPENSATION FOR GLANDERED HORSES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Western Progress, of Melita, takes us to task for our remarks on the above subject in the May 5th issue, chiefly on the ground that owners of glandered horses are no more entitled to compensation than is the man who is quarantined after exposure to small-pox, and points out that many individuals are compelled to suffer great inconvenience, loss of time and even loss of situation, but they receive no compensation, although others may be benefitted thereby.

The principle of compensation is one that we were not defending in the article to which our contemporary objects, as we assumed that the majority of lovers of British fair play would admit the justice of it. Civilized governments usually grant compensation to owners who have suffered losses in the destruction of animals for the suppression of contagious diseases. The Dominion statutes provide for this contingency, and in this province last year the owners of swine destroyed for hog cholera received compensation. The American government spent a large sum in this way in suppressing contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, and the British government has been equally liberal in dealing with contagious diseases in Great Britain.

In comparing the methods of dealing with contagious diseases of animals with similar conditions of our human population our contemporary forgets the essential fact that in the former, case the question is solely a pecuniary one, while in the latter the money side is entirely eclipsed by the paramount necessity of preserving human life. The latter consideration justifies the enforcement of harsh measures in dealing with such diseases as small-pox, but we think the principle of compensation might with justice be extended to cover many of the losses incurred in this way.

Our argument was, however, not intended as a defence of compensation, but as a plea for equal justice to all owners of glandered horses and whether the money to pay them comes from provincial or from municipal sources we claim that one man should have as good a right to it as another, and under existing laws such is not the case.

## TERRITORIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At the recent session of the Territorial Legislative Assembly some important amendments to the Agricultural Societies Ordinance were passed. The basis upon which grants have hitherto been paid is:—

1st. One dollar for each paid-up member (up to 150) of all societies.

2nd. A proportionate division of the balance of the appropriation for agricultural societies among all societies having held fairs and collected not less than \$350, exclusive of municipal and government grants.

To earn the first grant, all a society had to do was to have a membership of not less than 50. Of course, the funds could not be spent inconsistent with the provisions of the ordinance, but no specific return was asked for the grant in question. This is now changed. The policy of the Territorial Government in the past has been to encourage these societies in holding institute meetings and considerable educational work has been done along those lines. The societies have, however, in many cases, been slow to take this work up, and the result is, that the ordinance has been amended, so as to compel all societies drawing the first grant to "hold, each year, two meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects," and file a report of the same in the Department of Agriculture.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It should be no hardship for any society to arrange two such meetings annually, particularly in view of the offer of the Government to defray all expenses in connection therewith and to send competent outside speakers to address them. The action of the Territorial Government in not organizing separate "Farmers' Institutes," as has been done in nearly all other provinces, and thus weakening the existing societies, but to try to educate the Agricultural Societies to take this work up, is thoroughly sound policy.

The result of a vigorous effort to popularize institute work in the Territories, which apparently is contemplated, will be of considerable interest. As to the value of the work, there can only be one opinion among thinking people. As to the necessity or practicability of this work, opinions may differ somewhat. The settlement is sparse and great difficulty has in the past, and will, no doubt, in the future, be experienced in securing proper attendance at these meetings. Then, a large portion of the country is occupied by a purely ranching population, and it is questionable whether this class of settlers will take sufficient interest in the work to contribute to its success. Not that there need be any lack of subjects which would prove of the greatest interest to each and all stockraisers, but the difficulty will be to get the "cow-puncher" to descend to imbibe wisdom from a "rank outsider." He is, as a rule, a generous and eminently practical fellow, but thoroughly imbued with contempt for eastern ideas of breeding and care of live stock.

Amongst the foreign population, the institute worker will find a field second to none. Most of our foreign fellow citizens who have come to Canada from the continent of Europe, have been accustomed to very different conditions and methods than are found here, and our hopes must largely centre upon educating the younger generation. Special means will have to be employed to reach these people, who are particularly in need of the class of instruction afforded by institute meetings.

In amending the provisions of the ordinance dealing with the distribution of the second grant mentioned, namely, that for exhibition purposes, a lively discussion took place in the Assembly on the vexed question of large vs. small shows. At first sight, the verdict would naturally be in favor of the former, but there is much to be said on both sides of this issue. A concession was made in the case of all societies located 50 miles and over from the nearest agricultural fair, which,

it was claimed, would render amalgamation impracticable, in the reduction of the minimum amount to be subscribed to entitle any such society to participate in the grant, from \$350 to \$250. This brings in a number of outlying societies, such as Maple Creek, Kinistino, Medicine Hat, Battleford and others. The measure seems an equitable one, although the principle involved may be objected to by those who maintain, that any society which cannot raise \$350 in addition to the grant, is not financially able to hold an agricultural fair of any educational value, and that the money is, therefore, more or less wasted. It would be interesting to ascertain the views of the farmers on this subject. We have heard the opinions of the weekly and daily newspapers and of politicians catering to the farming vote, but the person directly interested, viz., the farmer, has not yet placed himself on record. The issue is a live one all over the world and is being largely dealt with in agricultural journals of other countries. The Farmer will be glad to throw its columns open for an intelligent discussion of the subject.

—"Praise is the great means of progress," says Prof. Robertson. It is by praising the good and not by finding fault with the bad that we make progress.

—It is with pleasure that we notice the recent organization of the Winnipeg Humane Society. This society will always be ready to take up complaints respecting cases of cruelty to animals, or the illusage of men, women and children. Report to Capt. Douglas Smith, agent Humane Society, 313 Selkirk St., Winnipeg.

—If there were more law makers from the farmers' ranks then laws would be framed more in the interests of farmers. Lawyers and other professional men are put forward instead of farmers as representatives and they make laws for themselves, while the farmer kicks because his representative looks after his own interests rather than of the men who elected him.

—The bill to relieve those who became sureties for advances made some years ago in the Territories to enable hard-up settlers to buy seed wheat, has now been got through the house at Ottawa. It is not meant by this to relieve the actual debtor, but to enable such sureties to receive patents for their homesteads, some of which have been held off for years owing to this obligation.

—Standard oil stock is quoted at 638, par value 100. Its quarterly dividend recently was \$20,000,000. This is its usual 3 per cent. dividend, plus an extra 17 per cent., or only a 20 per cent. dividend. The price of oil has been increased 30 per cent. and as a result a resolution has been introduced into Congress asking the district attorneys to proceed against the company under the anti-trust law.

—The interests of the intelligent and thoughtful farmer and the fair-minded, upright packer are identical. Is this not equally true between buyer and seller in many other lines. It is a rock bottom truth we need to study more than we have done in the past. Each is dependent on the other. The one cannot exist without the other. Their interests are identical, not diametrically opposed to each other as is too frequently supposed. More co-operation will lead to better prices and larger profits for all.

—In last issue of The Farmer the following item regarding the Estray Animals Ordinance was taken from the Regina Leader as having passed: "That for the care and sustenance of horses between 15th November and 15th April, the sum of five cents a day should be charged." We understand this item was brought before the Legislature, but it did not pass. Owing to the confusion that prevailed at the time this motion was being voted upon it was almost impossible for any one to tell what motion was really before the house, and therefore not an unlikely thing for a reporter to make a mistake.

—Major-General Strange, who commanded in the Northwest during the Riel rebellion, had a letter recently in the London Morning Post, in which he spoke out pretty plainly on the policy of buying horses for the British Army all over the States and Argentina and leaving Canada out in the cold. He referred to the work of Colonel Steele and his scouts, in which the horses they rode proved of first-class quality for mounted infantry. He says he brought the matter under the notice of Lord Wolseley years ago, but was cold shouldered. What General Strange could see 15 years ago, the authorities at home are now beginning to find out, but such schooling comes very dear.

—The National Council at Berne, Switzerland, has adopted, by 113 votes to 1, the law regarding compulsory insurance against illness and accidents, which comes into force at the beginning of the year 1903. This a good sample of paternal legislation, but is it not in the right direction? Will there not be less needy people for the State to provide for with such a law in force? If there was paternal legislation in Manitoba compelling every owner of stock to use nothing but pure-bred sires would it not be to the advantage of the country? It might be somewhat of a hardship in isolated cases, but every man would be a gainer thereby, because his stock would be worth more, as also the stock of the whole district.

—The free-handedness so frequently met with in the Canadian West is indeed a satisfaction, and contrasts somewhat sharply with the lack of sociability and the restraint which characterize society in some of the other parts of the world. The other day we heard of a little incident which illustrated this point. A Killarney farmer through some misadventure lost his horses, and was unable to do his breaking. The neighbors put their heads together, gave him a "bee," came out with 52 horses, 17 or 18 plows, and gave a day's breaking. We like this fine spirit, and this practical true neighborliness. The more our people learn to consider somewhat the interests of the rest of those who are with themselves bound up in the bundle of life, and to treat others as "brothers a'," the more pleasant will be our relations among ourselves and the more firmly will the national life be cemented.

How shall I a habit break?

As you did that habit make.

As you gathered, you must lose;

As you yielded, now refuse,

Thread by thread the strands we twist,

Till they bind us neck and wrist;

Thread by thread the patient hand

Must untwine, ere free we stand.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Genius without education is like silver in the mine.

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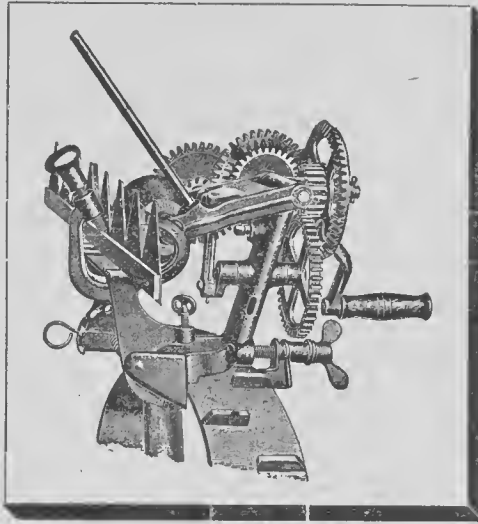
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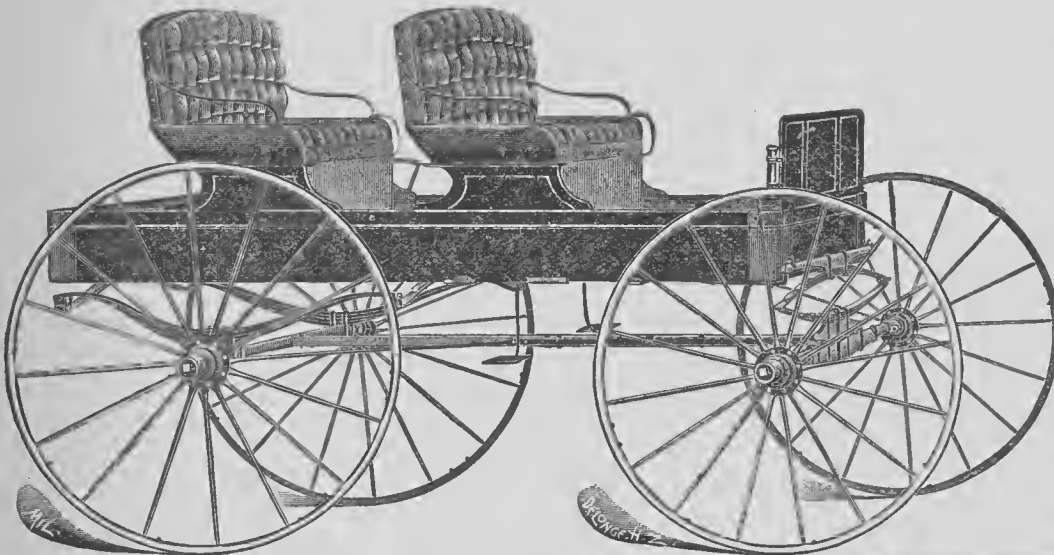


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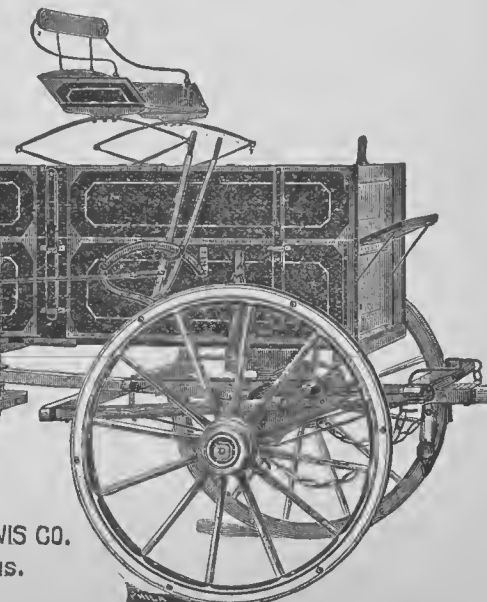
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Fencing Trees on the Roadside.

Subscriber, Findlay, Man.: "I intend to put up a wire fence around my quarter section of land. Please tell me if I can legally include inside the fence a strip of land off the road allowance, for the purpose of planting trees, and if so, how much?"

Answer.—No. Section 639 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba (Municipal Act) provides that where trees are now growing adjacent to a man's land he can fence in 8 ft. Sec. 640 provides that a man may plant trees on the road allowance adjacent to his land, but they shall not interfere with or obstruct the roadway. No mention is made as to whether they can be fenced. The Municipal Commissioner, however, interprets the law to mean that they cannot be fenced in. If you have no trees growing you cannot enclose a portion of the highway to grow them on.

It has usually been understood that the planter had also the right to enclose all such trees, but a doubt on this point having arisen, Mr. Geo. Steele, M.P.P., has brought in a bill to confirm the right to enclose all the trees a farmer plants with a regular fence. This bill will have become law before this issue reaches you.

Answer to G. P. Pangborn, Virden, Man.—Your question is partly answered above. If the land you wish to plant has never been broken you should cultivate it for two years. Going pretty deep the second year. If potatoes are put on the ground, so much the better. You also ask how many rows can be planted. When set in rows maple trees are usually placed 6 ft. apart each way, and as you are to get the benefit of them you can plant more on your own land, inside, should you desire a better wind-break. In Scotland where thorn hedges are the usual fence, a strong shoot every 25 ft. or so is allowed to grow into a tree. If you plant your outer row only a foot between the trees and trim it a little it could soon be made a strong hedge of maples, with a tree standing up, Scotch fashion, all the way along.

#### Disease in Currant Bushes.

G. M., Killarney, Man.: "My tame black currants are gradually dying out this summer. Trouble generally commences by the leaves gradually dying on one side of the bush and continually getting worse until the whole limb is dead, wood and all, the trouble gradually extending over the bush. The remaining limbs look healthy and are bearing fruit. The leaves are not eaten off by any insect, not yet does there seem to be any bore worm. Would like to know if this trouble has been complained of elsewhere, and if you could give any information as to cause or treatment."

Answer.—It is not rare for parts of currant bushes to die out in that way, either through borers getting into some of the stalks or some more obscure reason. The presence of the borer is not suspected and it has gone through the worm

stage of its existence and vanished before the condition of the limbs gives an indication that it has been at work. If you look carefully into the pith of any stalk that begins to show sickly in the leaves you may perhaps find an index to the true cause of the failure. Death sometimes follows something like this where the bushes have been too crowded, or the old wood has not been cut away occasionally, or the bushes have been on the same ground too long.

#### Mutual Fence on Wrong Place.

Square.—The case you offer for our consideration is simply an example of the unpleasantness and unprofitableness of bad feeling among neighbors. When a fence is to be moved, or is in accordance with the law on the subject to be made mutual, and the value of a neighbor's share paid for, common sense would at once suggest the propriety and prudence of calling in the other man and talking over the matter in a friendly way, so as to avoid after unpleasantness. You and your neighbor appear to work in a different line and, we think, to your loss. The only legal course is to have the correct line of division fixed, have the fence put there and then call on the other man to pay his share of its value. See section 6 of the Fence Ordinance. In a country where land is got for nothing, or next to nothing, neighbors can keep up bad feeling about an inch or two of land either way until some lawyer gets a snap and both farmers be poorer. If no bad feeling existed it would be quite easy to settle the matter. If you cannot settle this matter between you, then submit it to arbitration, as provided in section 8 of the Fence Ordinance.

#### The Law on Line Fences.

Subscriber: "I intend putting up a wire fence round the outside of my half section. 1. Can I compel the owner of the adjoining land to build half of it? 2. If he will not, can I build it and charge him half the cost?"

Answer.—Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba lays down the law on this point. Section 3 says: "Whenever any owner of land erects a line fence, the owner of the adjoining land shall, as soon as he encloses the land on his side the fence line, pay fair compensation for one-half its value. Such compensation may be determined by arbitration if not otherwise agreed on."

If the owner alongside of you has no fence round his land you cannot make him pay in the meantime. The proper course is to see him, state your wishes and if possible arrange for joint outlay and joint possession. Of course the rule is the same for after maintenance as for first construction. The herd law, as we understand it, has nothing to do with such cases.

#### Rust on Cottonwoods.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.: "About the latter part of August last a rust came on the leaves of my cottonwood trees, commencing in small patches and spreading over the whole tree. It looked somewhat like rust on wheat. The leaves dried up and gradually fell off until nearly all of the leaves were shed. The trees seem to be all right again this spring. I would be pleased to know what it was, if it was noticed in other parts of the province, or elsewhere, also if it will be likely to return this year, and, if so, how the trouble should be treated."

Answered by Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Botanist, Central Experimental Farm. The sam-

ples of poplar leaves sent with the above enquiry were found to be infested by the well-known cottonwood rust, *Melampsora populina*. This disease is sometimes more prevalent than at others, and last year was noticed to be very destructive to the appearance of cottonwoods for many miles around Brandon, and in other parts of Manitoba. It is, of course, possible that this disease may show up again this season, but it is by no means sure to do so. Fungous diseases are very fickle in their occurrence. This disease has been well known for many years, but has seldom been the cause of serious injury in Manitoba. We have, therefore, reason to hope that it may not appear again next August.

#### The Best Breed.

Farmer, Leduc, Alta.: "Please tell me which is the best breed of cattle to be kept for cream which is to be sent to the creamery. I want to know which breed will pay best in that product. Are the Jerseys, the Ayrshires or the Shorthorns the most profitable?"

Answer.—This is one of the questions that cannot be answered satisfactorily to all parties. The owner of a Jersey thinks she is just the cow to furnish cream, in the same way the owner of a Holstein claims that his cow is the cow wanted, that though she gives milk with perhaps a somewhat lower percentage of butter fat in it, yet she gives so many more pounds of milk, that on the whole she gives as many, if not more, pounds of butter. Similar arguments may be advanced in favor of the other breeds. It is simply impossible to settle such questions, because personal tastes differ. Some one has said that there is no best breed, because the best breed for any man is the one which suits the conditions of his farm and meets his ideal of what a perfect animal should be. As "feed is half of breed," a great measure of the success attained lies in the feed and if our common cattle were fed as they should be we would hear less about people depending on some "breed" of cattle to give them increased returns. Of the three breeds you mention our personal choice for the dairy would be the Ayrshire. Don't forget that in selling cream to the creamery it is paid for by the inch and according to its richness. When milk from cows of different breeds is run through the same cream separator, the cream will be practically the same richness in butter fat. Because a cow gives milk with a high percent. of butter fat in it, it does not follow that she is a profitable cow to keep. Quantity of milk must be considered as well as quality. Remember that good feed has a great deal to do with the quantity and only a limited extent with the quality.

#### Lime Concrete for Building.

C. J. Drake, Two Creeks, Man.: "Having been asked by some of your subscribers for information with respect to lime concrete for buildings in this country, I take pleasure in answering their inquiries. Having made the use of concrete a life study I am able to write with some authority on the subject. Now that the people of this province are reaching a state of affluence there is a great demand for better buildings. Farmers are looking for some material—cheap, durable and convenient, and concrete suggests itself as being the material required, more especially as it has been brought to their notice by the energy of eastern cement manufacturers to introduce their cement. But they find that for walls it is, on account of high freight rates, rather costly, for those, at least, who are at the west end of the province.

The minerals from which limes are obtained occupies a large portion of the

earth's crust and surface, few localities being without it in some form or other. Manitoba is especially favored in having one of the best limestones which makes a quality of lime for mortar and concrete second to none in Canada. Lime being the cheapest matrix, from its natural abundance and simplicity of chemical constitution, has been at all times a favorite material for the preparation of concrete. Its use under favorable conditions and for purposes for which it is adapted is generally attended with satisfaction; but, owing to a want of knowledge on the part of some persons who have tried to use it, as to the proper method to manipulate the material, makes the work they do a failure where it should have been a success.

"If successful results are to be expected in the use of concrete it can only be realised through a rational knowledge of the subject and not from a rule of thumb practice. It is commonly supposed that any laborer, even the most ignorant, is qualified to mix concrete, implying by such indifference and carelessness, that the process is simple and unimportant, and therefore within the grasp of the meanest intelligence. It may be true that any common laborer can perform the mere manual part of the process, but it is necessary that he should be controlled and governed by an agency possessed of the required scientific or technical knowledge. In the manufacture of glass, the operation of mixing the raw materials and guiding their conversion into the marketable value is necessarily entrusted to the workmen; but the proportions of the ingredients are guided by the higher and trained knowledge of the chemist. In the manufacture of glass and other products, the mercantile necessity exists for an intelligent supervision of the various processes, so as to ensure the acceptance by the consumer of the products; for their rejection would involve a loss which it would be impolitic in the manufacturer to risk. In the preparation of

concrete for building the necessity is equally imperative for conducting the operation under the guidance of an expert, leaving the mere manual department to the cheaper kind of labor.

"Our native lime, well burnt and used fresh from the kiln, makes an excellent matrix for concrete, taking, if possible, one load only at a time and another as the first is used up. If not quite fresh the bond will be weaker and much more lime will be required. To insure thorough slacking I always put down a bushel of lime to slack over night, so that it is ready for the first batch of concrete to be used, but before mixing this I put down another bushel of lime to be ready for the second batch, and so on throughout the day. This allows the lime to thoroughly slack and when the gravel and water are added it diffuses more thoroughly through the mass. I use a bushel of lime at a time because it enables you to keep accurate account of the amount of lime used and this quantity (when it is fresh from the kiln is enough to mix well at one time. The water necessary for the mixture should be carefully applied in the form of a spray, either through a rose or some other equally good distributor, as no wash superfluity of water should be permitted.

"The freshness of the lime governs the proportion of gravel to be used. The proportion I find to make the strongest work is seven parts of clean gravel (care must be taken to have it perfectly clean and free from loam) to one part lime. I have built numerous buildings, dwellings, barns, stables, granaries, etc., in different parts of the province and in this district (Two Creeks) I have built three dwelling houses, two barns, five stables, two granaries, as well as poultry and milk houses, and north of here to Beulah and on to Birtle numerous farmers have either stable or house of lime concrete.

"Lime concrete makes a good building when properly manipulated. As the mixing of concrete is the most laborious part

of the work, I will explain in my next letter the method I adopt to do away with most of this."

#### Not Sufficiently Exhibited.

John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.: "The Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg has been offering for years a prize for the best collection of noxious weeds. These exhibits have been entered for contest mounted on cards, but have been piled in a heap and exhibited in this shape in the natural history department, where comparatively few of the farming public ever make a close visit, and in such shape that they cannot learn anything from the exhibit. At any rate, I would like to propose that this exhibit be opened out and displayed in some conspicuous place in the agricultural building, as its educational value depends largely upon how it is exhibited."

Note.—As we believe Mr. Kitson is one of the best farmer botanists in the province, there is no doubt that he sees, as we do, the great importance of every farmer being given every opportunity of learning something new about his weed foes, and if the proper arrangements can be made for the next fair (as no doubt they can), the suggestion is certainly worthy of careful consideration. The object of encouraging the collecting of weed specimens is certainly a very worthy one, but the usefulness of the work will be very largely extended if visitors to the fair are given every opportunity to examine the exhibits. There is no use of keeping a light under a bushel. Of course, we have a weed tent, which is a very important factor in arousing interest and spreading information in regard to the plant pests of the country, but still we commend the suggestion of Mr. Kitson to those having in charge this department of the fair work.

#### North-West Creameries.

J. S. W., Grenfell, Assa.: "In the last issue of The Farmer I read an article on Government Management of Creameries. Being a patron and director of one of the creameries, I would say by all means let the Government manage them, under the very able management of Professor Robertson and his staff. Ours has been, and will be this year, a boon to this district. With 15 years' experience growing wheat, I say we must have dairying to make farming a financial success. And to do this I know of no better way than to patronize a Government creamery, the butter is sold in the best market by the Government, thus doing away with all risks we would be liable to through commission agents if we were running as a joint stock company. I hope to read in The Nor'-West Farmer the views of others favorable to Government management."

#### Bluestoned Grain—Twitch Grass.

Subscriber T., Hamiota, Man.: "1. Will bluestoned grain hurt hens when given in small quantities, such as the amount they would pick up running in the field? 2. I have a small piece of twitch grass which I would like to destroy in some way. Do you think Brome grass would be good to run it out if sown after plowing? Suggest any other treatment. Does Brome grass crop the first year?"

Answer.—1. Bluestone is poisonous, but it is not likely fowls could pick up as much bluestoned wheat along with other food as to do them serious injury. Bad sowing invites fowls to work in grain fields.

2. If the patch of twitch grass is only a very small one, one of the simplest ways of getting rid of it is to smother it out with straw. A pile of straw put on it in the fall will choke it out. Sometimes to

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plow deeply and sow barley on the piece will choke it out, and buckwheat sown in this way is highly recommended. Constant cultivation, not letting a spear of the grass grow, is said to be effectual. There are known cases in which Brome grass has crowded out other grasses and if convenient you might give it a trial. Sow the Brome the first time the land is wet enough, in June or July. But as both plants spread by means of a root stock, or creeping underground stem, it would not be surprising if the couch or twitch grass crowds out the Brome before it gets a firm hold of the land. If any one has had any experience along this line we would be pleased to hear from him.

#### Numbers of Pedigrees.

Breeder, Winnipeg: "I notice that on a number, if not all, of the pedigrees issued in Canada for Shorthorns, the number of the animal is not given. Would it not be an advantage to always have the number included in the line at the top giving the name of beast? As it is, some of the breeders do not know the numbers of their own stock."

Answer.—There has been more or less trouble about the numbering of the pedigrees. We understand that the secretary of the record does not allot numbers until all the pedigrees are in to make up a new volume. Hence breeders will not know the number of their animals, whose pedigrees occur in a new volume, until that volume is issued. One advantage arising from this is that all the animals registered by one breeder appearing in a volume can be arranged together, but we have always failed to see why the numbers could not be allotted consecutively as they are received. When new pedigrees are issued of animals whose pedigrees have appeared in a printed volume, we believe the number in generally inserted.

#### A Black Nose.

James Crerar, Newdale, Man.: "What is your opinion of a black nose on a pedigreed Shorthorn bull? Some say that it is a sign that the animal is not purebred. Are there cases of black noses among Shorthorn cattle? If not, what breed of cattle is it likely to originate from?"

Answer.—The possession of a black nose is not necessarily a sign that the animal is not of pure breeding, as it may be a case of "atavism," or breeding back. A black nose is objectionable when breeding for show purposes, but for grade stock it can make no difference. We don't know what its source may be, any answer to that is mere guess work.

#### How to Build a Cement Concrete House.

N. B. Hagar, Allanburg, writes: "According to my promise in my last letter I will describe how I build a concrete house. In the first place the cellar should be dug two feet larger than the building is to be so as to allow one foot between wall and bank to allow room for raising the plank. In starting the concrete wall there should be a footing course at least one foot wider than the wall is to be and to extend equally on both sides of the wall. This footing should be at least 8 in. thick and thicker according to height of wall built on it. In putting in this footing, spread a layer of concrete about 2 in. thick and then lay in stone well rammed down and fill in and over this stone with concrete, well rammed also. This footing can be made of just gravel and cement and will be just as good, but by using stone, if handy, it lessens the cost of building."

"After the footing is in nail two planks together lengthways and tack a small bevelled piece in the angle so as to leave a

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bevelled corner to the building, stand these planks on end at every corner and a 4 x 4 or 2 x 4 on the inside angle. Tack a brace to the corner plank and to the 4 x 4 to keep them the right distance apart and brace them to stakes in the ground to keep them plumb. Put a wire around the plank and 4 x 4 at the bottom to keep them from spreading. After the corner planks are up saw notches in the plank you wish to build with. These notches should be about 1½ inches deep and every six feet apart and opposite to each other, so the bolts will be straight through the wall; place these planks on edge on the footing of the walls, put in the bolts at the bottom edge of the plank, place the clamps across the wall on top of the plank to keep them from spreading and by sawing some sticks, the length of which will be governed by the thickness of wall, place these sticks between planks to keep them to their place. These spread sticks are to be taken out when filling in the concrete.

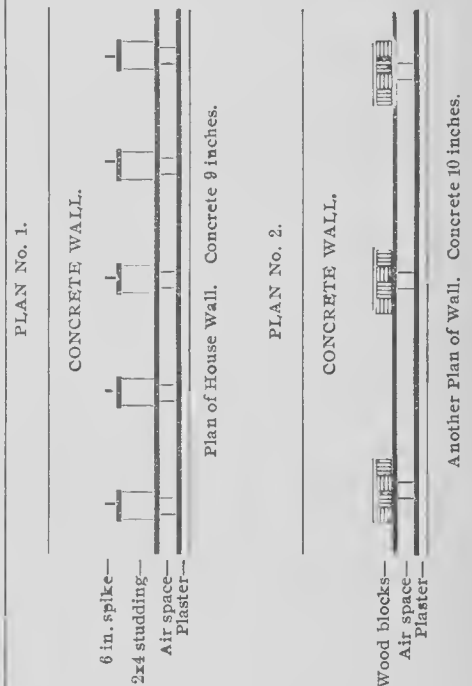
"After the planks are put in their place fill in with concrete about two inches deep and before ramming place in stone in the centre of the wall (any kind of rough stone will do. Be careful and not to let any stone come closer than 1½ inches to the planks. Ram these stones down in the concrete gently, but firmly, then ram the concrete well around them; fill in more concrete and repeat the ramming till the height of plank is reached. Let me say that ramming increases the strength very much and is necessary to get good results, and in putting in concrete never put in over four inches at a time, then ram it down well before adding any more.

"After the planks are all filled around the building, those that were filled first will be ready to raise. To do so, first take off the clamps on top of plank, then loosen the nuts on the bolts and lift off the plank. The bolts can then be drawn out of the wall and placed on top. The planks are then placed on these bolts and the notches in the planks will allow them to lap down on the wall an inch or so. Place the clamps on top of planks and spread sticks and proceed the same as before. In setting window and door frames there should be a strip nailed on the outside of the frame next to the concrete, this is built in the wall to keep the wind and cold out. These planks can be raised three and four times a day in dry weather.

"If the walls are to be lathed and plastered there should be wooden blocks placed in the wall every sixteen inches, to nail the strapping on. Here in Ontario it is usually 2x2 stuff, but I think in Manitoba, where the cold is so great, that 2x4 should be used and both back and face plaster the walls. Chimney flues can be built in the concrete walls by using tile or galvanized iron pipe and build the concrete around

them. In Ontario the usual thickness of walls for a dwelling house is: For cellar, one foot thick; first storey, 10 inches; sec-

#### Two Plans for Building House Walls of Concrete.



ond storey, eight inches. The drawings I give are for a solid concrete wall and a veneered one. I prefer a solid wall, as it is more substantial and not so apt to crack as a veneered one.

"I will now conclude by giving some pointers that must be complied with to insure good results in concrete work:

"Always use gravel and not sand.

"Have the concrete well rammed and not too wet, just damp enough to pack in the hand and not leave it wet.

"Keep all concrete damp for a couple of weeks after building.

"The gravel should be clean and free from dirt and earth.

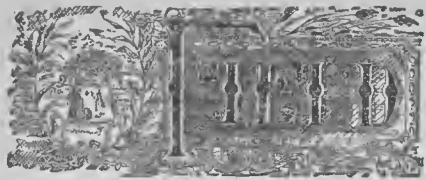
"Never tamper with concrete after it begins to set.

"The following figures will give any one an idea of what a concrete house will cost:—

"One barrel of hydraulic cement will build in wall 25 cubic feet.

"One man will build from 30 to 40 cubic feet per day.

"The cost of gravel and stone will depend on where it is to be got and your readers will know best the cost of that."



### Summer Fairs.

Manitou.—July 16 and 17.  
Wawanesa.—July 17.  
Shoal Lake.—July 17-18.  
Carman.—July 18-19.  
Cypress River.—July 19.  
Morden.—July 19-20.  
Winnipeg.—July 23-28.  
Minnedosa.—July 30 and 31.  
Brandon.—July 31 to Aug. 3.  
Moosomin.—Aug. 7-8.  
Neepawa.—Aug. 7-8.  
Souris.—Aug. 7, 8, 9.  
Regina.—Aug. 8-9.  
Strathclair.—Aug. 21.  
Calgary.—Sept. 12-15.

### Plowing Matches.

Viriden.—June 27.  
Hamiota.—June 27.  
Bradwardine.—June 28.  
Brandon (finals).—July 5.

### The Amendment to the Agricultural Societies' Act.

When commenting upon the expenditure for agricultural purposes in Manitoba during the coming year, it was stated in last issue of The Farmer that there was a bill before the Legislature to unite the work of the institutes with that of the agricultural societies and accordingly there was no separate grant for institute work in this year's estimates. The Farmer is in full accord with this action of the department in its endeavors to advance institute work. It was intended that the agricultural societies should take up the work of farmers institutes when the Act respecting Agricultural Societies was passed in 1892, for section 6 of the Act reads as follows:—

"The objects of agricultural societies shall be generally to promote the progress of agriculture by holding exhibitions at which there may be awarded prizes for live stock, agricultural and horticultural products, implements and machinery, and for any excellence in agricultural productions or operations, by importing or otherwise procuring seeds, plants, and pedigree animals of new and valuable kinds, or by offering bonuses for the introduction of the same, by offering prizes for essays on questions relating to agriculture, arboriculture, or horticulture, by promoting the circulation of agricultural, arboricultural and horticultural publications, and by holding meetings for discussion, and securing the delivery of lectures on subjects connected with agriculture, arboriculture or horticulture."

It will thus be seen that this clause of the Act covers the whole field and gives room for all the work of farmers' institutes. This can be done without having another set of officers. The following is the Act passed at this session of the Legislature:—

1. Section 26 of Chapter 2 of the Act passed in the 55th year of Her Majesty's reign, being "The Agricultural Societies Act," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(c) From and after the year one thousand nine hundred, the sum of fifty dol-

lars of the grant or apportionment provided to be paid to each society under the provisions of this section shall be withheld by the Minister from those societies not engaging in Farmers' Institute work within the strict meaning and interpretation of such rules and regulations governing such institutes as may from time to time be framed and adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

2. The formation of Farmers' Institutes, other than Agricultural Societies for the purpose of disseminating information in regard to agriculture, shall be permitted under said Chapter 2 of 55 Victoria and any amending Act or Acts, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, make and adopt rules and regulations for the general guidance and direction of such institutes.

3. Every such Farmers' Institute shall be entitled to receive a grant not to exceed fifty cents for each paid-up member of an institute up to one hundred members out of the grant to Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institute work.

4. Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, being "The Farmers' Institutes Act," is hereby repealed.

5. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

The clause "e" added to the old Act makes it compulsory for agricultural societies to hold institute meetings and thus fulfil section 6, as quoted above, of the Act under which they work. Section 2 permits the institutes now formed to continue in existence. The department will frame a set of simple rules for governing the institute meetings in the near future. It is likely they will be based on those in use in Ontario.

Great good-nature, without prudence, is a great misfortune.

### June Crop Bulletin.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued the June crop bulletin. It shows the following acreages sown this spring:

#### AREA UNDER CROP.

District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
North Western	184,700	114,300	19,400
South Western	785,835	203,850	39,285
North Central	271,360	79,200	32,080
South Central	412,240	112,240	49,440
Eastern	152,080	63,360	38,320
<hr/>			
Province, 1900	1,806,215	572,950	178,525
Province, 1899	1,629,995	575,136	182,912
Province, 1898	1,488,232	514,824	158,058
<hr/>			
Total area	1899.	1900.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
Flax	21,780	20,437	
Rye	3,217	2,480	
Peas	1,366	780	
Corn	3,480	1,309	
Buckwheat	32		
Brome	1,930	5,076	
<hr/>			
Total	31,805	30,082	
<hr/>			
District.	Potatoes. Acres.	Roots. Acres.	
North Western	2,500	1,200	
South Western	4,520	2,090	
North Central	4,080	1,680	
South Central	1,920	640	
Eastern	3,860	1,872	
<hr/>			
Province, 1900	16,880	7,482	
Province, 1899	19,151	10,079	
Province, 1898	19,791	8,448	

There is an increased area under wheat this year in all districts except the North Central District, which shows a decrease of 35,200 acres. The increase for the province is 176,220 acres. The increase in the Eastern District is over 50,000 ac-

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The feed door is large and the body of the Furnace is very roomy, calculated to admit the roughest kind of wood.

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res, which is an index of the increased settlement in the Red River Valley during the past year. The increase in the North Western District is also over 50,000; in the South Western over 100,000; and in the South Central 32,000 acres.

The total area under wheat will have to be revised and corrected in the August bulletin on account of acreage destroyed by winds and the ravages of locusts.

The oat crop is 2,000 acres less than last season and the barley crop shows a decrease of 4,500 acres. The area under flax, rye, peas and corn are all less than last season, but Brome grass has jumped from 1,930 acres to 5,076 acres.

The increase in the total area under all kinds of crop is 163,056 acres.

The marvellous progress made by the province during the past decade is illustrated by the following table comparing the areas in crop in 1890, 1895 and the present year:

Areas.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	1890.	1895.	1900.
Wheat . . .	746,058	1,140,276	1,806,215
Oats . . .	235,534	482,658	572,950
Barley . . .	80,238	153,839	178,525
All crops .	1,062,006	1,887,796	2,612,134

### CROP PROSPECTS.

Owing to the fine weather in April farmers were enabled to put in crops early. The land was in fine condition and the work well done. During April and the first two weeks in May, although no rain fell, there was a fair growth of plants. The continued dry weather in May checked the growth. At the present time many fields that in an average moist season would be a foot high and covering the ground, present a dwarfed appearance, some reports indicate that wheat sown first week in April, now in the ground over two months, though only some six inches high, is in the shot blade. It is certainly a trying period. The continued greenness of crops, during the season of drought, which has surprised many, is no doubt due to the finely pulverized surface of the soil, to attain which the better class of farmers have bent their energies during the past year. This has prevented evaporation to a wonderful extent. It will be found on examining the fields that the delicate fibrous roots of grain plants have penetrated downward in search of the moisture which has been so efficiently conserved by the coating of fine soil. To this the fine green appearance of many fields, in spite of the drought, is fairly attributed. Continued high winds for three or four days each week have, in some districts where soil is light and land rolling, done as much injury as the drought. Locusts or grasshoppers are troublesome in

some districts, especially where soil is sandy.

Noxious weeds, though showing rather too prominently in some fields, have been held in check fairly well by careful cultivation before seeding and by the free use of harrows or weeder after grain was up.

Past experience has taught us that it is yet too early to predict what the harvest will be.

### THE WEATHER.

The past winter was noted for its mildness and light snowfall. Spring came on with a rush and farmers in all districts of the province were busy putting in the seed during the first week in April. Dry warm weather continued during April and May, exceedingly favorable for farming operations, but too dry for plant growth. Not only has seed been checked in germinating and after growth, but the prairies even show how vain the struggle is to appear green, when the clouds give no rain. June, so far, has given us a few showers, general, the province over, but the province as a whole is ready for and anxiously expecting the continuous June rains which in many past seasons have changed an uncertain outlook to an assured harvest.

The following table gives the amount of rainfall at the various reporting stations throughout the province during the months of April and May:—

	April.	May.
	Inches.	Inches.
Aweme . . . . .	.11	.29
Belmont . . . . .	.24	.01
Cartwright, North . . . . .	.39	.82
Cartwright, South . . . . .	.28	.67
Deloraine . . . . .	.10	.69
Elgin . . . . .	.19	.19
Hartney . . . . .	1.00	.25
Hillview . . . . .	.32	.22
Manitou . . . . .	.25	.00
Morden . . . . .	.10	.10
Norquay . . . . .	.70	.02
Oak Lake . . . . .	.41	.41
Oak Bank . . . . .	.25	.18
Pilot Mound . . . . .	.04	.04
Rapid City . . . . .	.41	.20
Russell . . . . .	.37	.22
Selkirk . . . . .	.50	.18
Turtle Mountain . . . . .	.60	.70
Winnipeg . . . . .	.30	.11

Average for month of April, .39 inches.  
Average for month of May, .24 inches.  
Total for April and May, .63 inches.

### DAIRYING.

Most of the creameries and cheese factories opened between the first and fifteenth of May. A few were running in April. The season started with the roads

in very good condition. Feed is fairly good, and prospects are for the increase of about 20 per cent. over last year. The continued dry weather has made the pasturage rather short at the first of June, but the local showers in various districts have greatly improved the conditions. The amount of cream being gathered is in excess of the production at this time last year. The flavor, the body, and the general make up of the butter, and cheese have been very good up to this time.

### FARM HANDS.

The demand for farm laborers was well supplied by new arrivals in March and April. The number of men now employed is estimated at 8,700. Reports indicate that there will be very few required until harvest time.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The tenor of the remarks by correspondents from all districts in all parts of the province may be summed up as follows: Exceedingly fine spring for seeding. Crops now suffering on account of drought. Timothy fields a failure. No hay in meadows for want of rain. Rain badly needed and at once.

From a few districts may be added: High winds and grasshoppers have done much damage.

### Rennie on Cultivation.

In another article in this issue attention is drawn to the principles that underlie successful cultivation, especially in seasons when rainfall is almost absent. Ontario has up to the end of May had a very dry spring and the Farmer's Sun takes occasion to bring forward the address given by William Rennie at an institute meeting a few days ago, part of which we now quote:—

"There is no such thing as a worn-out sub-soil. Sub-soil possesses unlimited richness; but in many cases, owing to the exhaustion of the vegetable matter in the surface, farms are no longer productive. Vegetable matter requires a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees for the purpose of rotting it. If we turn this down by deep plowing, it is impossible for the heat to reach it and carry on the work of decomposition. You can find vegetable matter 6 or 8 inches below the surface, in the same condition to-day as when buried seven or eight years ago. If the ground is wet and cold the work of decomposition cannot go on.

"Instead of summer fallowing, sow peas and buckwheat in the spring, and plow this down about August, or when in bloom. If to this green matter you add

teen loads of barnyard manure, to each acre of land treated, you will add fertility to the soil equal to that produced by 20 loads of manure to the acre. After plowing under, roll the ground and then harrow it. The rolling will pack down the soil, and so bring up the moisture from below by capillary attraction; the harrowing will break up the surface of the soil, and so retain the moisture when brought to the surface. The heat and moisture combined will rot the vegetable matter, and put your field in first-class condition for wheat.

"Soil with plenty of vegetable matter in the surface will not dry out, even if you do not have rain for a month or two. This vegetable matter also fixes the animal ammonia in the soil, and with the barnyard manure gives all the food required for all kinds of plants. If there is a clay sub-soil, this should be loosened up occasionally by sub-soiling. With a regular crop rotation the clover roots will assist you in this loosening.

"There is no occasion for buying mineral fertilizers. The clover will give you all the nitrogen required, and the barnyard manure the phosphates and potash. There is an unlimited supply of mineral in the subsoil, and the clover will bring that up and make it soluble as fast as it is required. You have no use whatever for chemical fertilizers. In the six years spent at the Agricultural College I never paid out a dollar in this way.

"The roots of such weeds as Canada thistles are only feeders. All that is necessary in order to destroy them is to cut off the buds which are just below the surface. A wide point on your plow, cutting two inches below the surface, will do the work. The work may be done more quickly by points now supplied by manufacturers for attachment to a cultivator. Cut off the thistles just below the surface, and then harrow so as to expose the top to the sun. Three cultivations will fix them. Even bind weed may be destroyed in a single summer in the same way.

"For roots or corn the land should be cleaned the year before. By plowing sod under in August, and adding barnyard manure, in the manner already described, you can have the land not only clean for next year's crop, but rich enough to grow anything."

Henry Glendinning is also quoted by The Sun as saying "That by under-draining of stiff clay and plowing under of clover, the mechanical condition of the soil has been improved and productiveness increased to a wonderful degree. More thorough cultivation in combination with these has made it possible to get good crops in spite of very limited rainfall and by the use of comparatively new implements, like the weeder, we are now able to go over the growing grain crops, and, besides killing weeds, to give the soil a still later stirring, and thereby still further aid in conserving the moisture in the land. The whole method of farming has been revolutionized, and, as a result of that revolution, we are able to-day to produce fair crops, even in a season when the rainfall largely fails."

Little can now be done to retrieve the mistakes of our past methods here in the west, but, if we will carefully investigate the teachings supplied by our growing crops, and follow them up in the future, this untoward spring will have done real good as well as harm.

The Territorial Government has issued a weed bulletin for 1900. It contains Dr. Jas. Fletcher's address on "Noxious Weeds," delivered at Territorial institutes last summer and is well illustrated and indexed. Every farmer should have one.

### Summer Institutes.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just completed arrangements for institute meetings throughout the province.

The following is a list of the speakers and their subjects:—

Speakers—	Subjects—
Rev W. A. Burman—	Soil moisture, weeds, injurious insects.
D. Munroe—	Dairying, fodder crops.
J. J. Rooney—	Crops and stock.
Chas. Braithwaite—	Lessons of the year.
S. Benson—	Soil cultivation, rotation of crops.
S. J. Thompson—	Care of stock, contagious diseases.
C. A. Murray—	Dairying, feeding, care of milk.
A. P. Stevenson—	Small fruit cultivation, shelter belts.
F. Lutley—	Dairying.
S. A. Bedford—	Experimental farm work.
Hugh McKellar—	Grasshoppers.
N. J. Kuneman—	Dairying.
Miss E. Cora Hind—	Subjects to be selected.

#### GROUP I.

Speakers: Rev. W. A. Burman and D. Munroe.

Deloraine—	Monday, June 25, 7 p.m.
Boissevain—	Tuesday, June 26, 2 p.m.
Killarney—	Wednesday, June 27, 2 p.m.
Cartwright—	Thursday, June 28, 3 p.m.
Crystal City—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.
Pilot Mound—	Friday, June 29, 7 p.m.
Manitou—	Saturday, June 30, 7 p.m.
Morden—	Monday, July 2, 7 p.m.
Nelson—	Tuesday, July 3, 2 p.m.

#### GROUP II.

Speakers: J. J. Rooney and Charles Braithwaite.

Melita—	Monday, June 25th, 7 p.m.
Hartney—	Tuesday, June 26th, 2 p.m.
Souris—	Tuesday, June 26, 8 p.m.
Pipestone—	Wednesday, June 27, 2 p.m.
Reston—	Wednesday, June 27, 8 p.m.
Brandon—	Thursday, June 28, 8 p.m.
Oak Lake—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.
Virde—	Friday, June 29, 8 p.m.
Elkhorn—	Saturday, June 30, 2 p.m.
Arrow River—	Monday, July 2nd, 2 p.m.
Hamiota—	Monday, July 2, 8 p.m.
Oak River—	Tuesday, July 3, 2 p.m.
Bradwardine—	Tuesday, July 3, 8 p.m.
Rapid City—	Wednesday, July 4, 8 p.m.

#### GROUP III.

Speakers: A. P. Stevenson and F. Lutley.

Russell—	Tuesday, June 26, 8 p.m.
Birtle—	Wednesday, June 27, 2 p.m.
Shoal Lake—	Thursday, June 28, 2 p.m.
Strathclair—	Thursday, June 28, 8 p.m.
Minnedosa—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.

Neepawa—Saturday, June 30, 2 p.m.  
Gladstone—Monday, July 2, 7 p.m.  
Dauphin—Tuesday, July 3, 7 p.m.  
Glenlyon—Wednesday, July 4, 7 p.m.

#### GROUP IV.

Speakers: S. J. Thompson and S. Benson.

Baldur—	Monday, June 25, 7 p.m.
Swan Lake—	Tuesday, June 26, 2 p.m.
Belmont—	Wednesday, June 27, 7 p.m.
Wawanesa—	Thursday, June 28, 2 p.m.
Blyth—	Thursday, June 28, 8 p.m.
Glenboro—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.
Cypress River—	Friday, June 29, 8 p.m.
Holland—	Saturday, June 30, 2 p.m.

#### GROUP V.

Speakers:—C. A. Murray and another.

Carberry—	Monday, June 25, 2 p.m.
Portage la Prairie—	Tuesday, June 26, 7 p.m.
Rosser—	Wednesday, June 27, 8 p.m.
Meadow Lea—	Thursday, June 28, 2 p.m.
Woodlands—	Thursday, June 28, 8 p.m.
St. Francois Xavier—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.
Posen—	Monday, July 2, 2 p.m.

#### SPECIALLY ARRANGED.

Speakers: Miss E. Cora Hind and N. J. Kuneman.

Steinbach—	Wednesday, June 27, 2 p.m.
Joly—	Thursday, June 28, 2 p.m.

Speaker: Hugh McKellar.

McGregor—Saturday, June 30, 2 p.m.

Speakers to be arranged for.

Morris—	Monday, June 25, 2 p.m.
St. Jean—	Monday, June 25, 7 p.m.
Emerson—	Tuesday, June 26, 7 p.m.
Beausejour—	Thursday, June 26, 1 p.m.
Selkirk—	Thursday, June 26, 7 p.m.
Bird's Hill—	Friday, June 29, 2 p.m.
Kildonan—	Saturday, July 7, 2 p.m.
Dugald—	Saturday, June 30, 3 p.m.
Stonewall—	Tuesday, July 3, 2.30 p.m.
Carman—	Wednesday, July 4, 7 p.m.

S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm, will likely address meetings at Portage la Prairie, Carberry and at one or two other places if time will permit.

The American Grass Twine Co. is expanding to very important proportions. It will employ about 2,000 hands to collect the grass used and a still larger number in its factories. Their latest move is the purchase of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Works at St. Paul, Minn.—works that cover 11 acres. In these works they will build harvesters specially adapted for using grass twine. The high price of imported fibres has furnished the opportunity for an extensive sale of grass twine and the company is pushing its advantage.

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## How to Fight Drouth.

The driest spring known in the North-west for many a year is still with us. As we write there are indications that a favorable change is coming. Occasional showers and a cloudy sky give hope that there will still be a fair crop to gather. That it will be somewhat light in many cases is only too certain. But there are examples all over of crops that keep tolerably fresh and green in spite of hot suns and drying winds. It is only commonsense policy to try and find out the reason for those favorable exceptions.

When probed to the bottom there is one strong, outstanding principle found. Intelligent cultivation explains the case. As long ago as 1887, when Eastern Canada had a very bad year from drouth, the writer was astonished to find on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa a man "letting in the drouth" by cultivating between the rows of a potato plot, which was being done in one place about every fortnight. Those potatoes gave a very telling object lesson. Where the ground had been left alone it was deeply cracked all over and the potatoes nearly dead; while where the drouth was let in by the cultivator between the drills there was still moisture underneath the dry dust of the surface and a prospect of a half crop of potatoes, anyway, they were living.

Going west to Indian Head we found Angus Mackay working on the very same lines for wheat growing. He had very early found that a well worked summer-fallow gave more return in one than ordinary fall plowing did in two years, and he has been working and teaching on the same lines ever since. Such treatment is more effective on virgin soil than after 10 or 20 years cropping has worked most of the vegetable matter out of the soil, but still, as far as it goes, good work ensures a fine porous mould that stores much moisture and makes a crop grow in a very dry season. Mr. Mackay's doctrine is, or was up till very recently, that the probability four out of five seasons in the west is for a deficient rainfall, and therefore all our plans of working should be laid out in anticipation of the deficiency.

During the last dozen years The Nor'-West Farmer, in dealing with cultivation questions, has tried to keep these principles before the minds of its numerous readers, not merely for the sake of consistency, but because of the continual cropping up of fresh evidence confirming those opinions, while nothing to the contrary has ever been successfully advanced.

The use of a light harrow, and latterly of "weeders," specially constructed for stirring the surface of recently sown grain fields has for part of its object the killing of annual weeds; but a most important result of the same process is the formation of the so-called "dust-blanket," by means of which the moisture of the soil is prevented from evaporating directly into the atmosphere and is conserved to carry up through the tissues of the plant the chemical matter which its rootlets have collected from the soil. We may refer here to the manifest superiority of the crop on the track along which the harrows have been hauled out of an early sown field after the grain had sprung up as incidental evidence of one application of this very important cultivation principle.

In every case variation in the soil itself is to be taken into account, but we have testimony coming in every day to the wonderful drouth resisting power of land where the principles we refer to have with or without direct intention been acted upon last summer or this spring.

We do not know a single farmer in the

west who is looked up to as a man of light and leading that does not work on these lines. There may be variations in their methods, but the principle running through these methods is always the same. William Rennie, who recently closed six years of wonderfully successful management of the Experimental Farm at Guelph, Ont., has been a conspicuous demonstrator of the same principle, and in a separate article we give his most recent utterances on the subject.

## Blyth Plowing Match.

The pioneer plowing match of the west is still maintaining its reputation. On June 15th there were 45 teams at work on the farm of Frank Baker, 7 miles S.E. of Brandon, and the gathering was a decided success every way. The land, in spite of prolonged drouth, was in good working condition, though every one on the ground was black with dust. There was not a poorly plowed lot on the ground, and so near was the contest between the best men for the final awards that our reporter had to leave the ground before the half-dozen judges could agree on the winning lots.

For boys under 17 the awards were: Geo. Elder, 84 points; A. Leslie, 80; A. Aylesby, 77; J. W. Leslie, 73. Special for crown and finish, G. Elder, 17; A. Leslie, 16.

For young men under 21: Allan Cran, 84; Bain Elder, 80; B. Burrager, 77½; D. Charleson, 76; F. Wills, 75; H. Graham, 69.

Men's Class: W. Turner, 73½; J. Stott, 69; J. Sutherland, 67½; W. Guild, 64½; G. Bowles, 58½; T. Hill, 57½; J. Leishman, 56½.

For 12-inch Gangs: J. T. Elder, 71; W. A. Lawson, 69; J. J. Elder, 67.

For 14-inch Gangs: J. M. Ross, 74; H. M. Johnston, 73; W. McCulloch, 71; T. Nelles, 69.

Special for best kept and handled horses: W. Elder.

Best handled team and carriage of plowman: J. Mayhew.

The nature of the ground made it pretty difficult to secure a nice cover of the stubble at the feering, but the general work showed very well indeed, and a few secured a very nice clean up at the finish. The gang plow work showed some admirable specimens. We understand the sweepstakes went to Croy, of the Asylum Farm, Brandon. Complimentary addresses were given by Messrs Frank Fowler, M.P.P.; Rev. Dr. Williams, Montreal; R. Waugh, of The Nor'-West Farmer, and C. Braithwaite. Mr. McKellar gave, by special request, a capital talk on grass-hoppers and the means used to defeat them.

Our artist managed to secure some capital photos of the turnout, which will appear in another issue.

The Brandon Farmers' Institute takes charge of the final event. Only first prize winners at other matches will take part. The plowing will this year be close to the picnic grounds and a large turnout of visitors is expected at the Experimental Farm on July 5th.

Brown Bros., Portage la Prairie, are giving a \$50 prize for the best work done with any gang plow at the plowing match to be held by the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute.

The branch railway from the Northern Pacific lines to the fair grounds at Brandon is now completed and during the exhibition trains will be run to and from the grounds every five minutes. This will be a great convenience to visitors.

The second annual exhibition of the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition will be held at Calgary this year from Sept 12-15. The directors intend sparing no trouble in making this year's fair a great success in every way.

The Portage la Prairie Agricultural Society has not succeeded in getting a grant from the government in aid of their building operations, but will go on on their own responsibility with about \$1,000 worth of buildings.

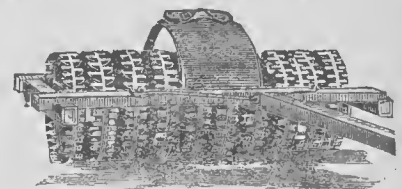
New Zealand has had from a total wheat area of rather less than 400,000 acres the splendid average yield of 32.76 bus. per acre. The total grain area of the country is 862,000 acres, not a great amount after 40 years of agricultural settlement. The sheep stock totals 20,000,000.

Professor Ladd made a study of the percentage of bran and shorts which the wheat of North Dakota produces, and found that it yields 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the weight of the wheat in bran and six and two-thirds of its weight in shorts.

One of our representatives, while in Morden recently, took a look through the woollen mills there. This season's trade is proving to be a good one. New machinery has been added and faster and better work facilitated. A specialty is being made of yarns, although a good deal is done in the blanket trade. The mail order business with farmers is a branch which the proprietor is endeavoring to develop. We might mention that B. N. Fraser, the manager last year, is proprietor of the works this season.

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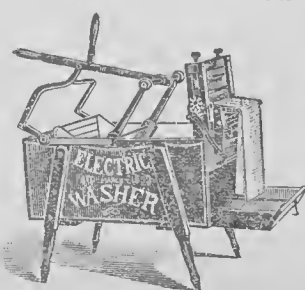
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### Co-operative Credit.

Co-operation has done wonders for Ireland. Co-operative dairies were first started and since then co-operation has been introduced in nearly all lines of farm work. The latest application of it has been in the way of raising money. Of this plan Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., President of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, says:—

There is one form of agricultural co-operation upon which I would like to say a few words, as we have recently come to the conclusion that it is, on account of its educational and social effect, by far the most valuable of all our projects. I refer to agricultural banks, more properly called credit associations on the Raiffeisen System. We have read of these institutions and of the marvellously beneficial effect they have produced among the most depressed rural communities abroad. But it was not until the last four years that we have been convinced by practical experience that they are even more required, and are likely to do more good in Ireland than in any other European country. Up to last week we had organized 31 of these associations, with a membership of nearly 2,000, and the system is now likely to be rapidly extended throughout the rural districts of Ireland.

The constitution of these bodies, which, of course, can only be described in broad outline, is somewhat startling. They have no subscribed capital, but unlimited liability, and are therefore intended for, and only applicable to men who live on or about the same scale, and that a low one. The association, which only admits men of approved character and capacity, borrows money on the joint and several security of its members. The member wishing to borrow from the association need not give tangible security, but must bring two sureties. He must also state, among other particulars, what he wants the money for. The rules provide, and this is the salient feature of the system, that money shall only be lent for a productive purpose, that is, a purpose which, in the judgment of the other members of the association, will enable the borrower to repay the loan out of the application of the money lent. Raiffeisen held, and our experience in Ireland has fully confirmed his opinion, that in the poorest communities there is a perfectly safe basis of security in the honesty and industry of its members. This security is not available to the ordinary commercial lender. Even if he had the intimate knowledge possessed by the committee of one of these associations of the character and capacity of the borrower, he would not be able to satisfy himself that the purpose for which the loan was required was really a productive purpose. Nor would he be able to see that the loan was properly applied to the stipulated object. In practice we find that the borrower from the association generally makes an enormous profit on the loan, and always repays punctually.

The rules which provide for the expulsion of a member who does not apply the money to the agreed productive purpose never have to be put in force. Social influences seem to be quite sufficient to secure obedience to the association's laws. Another advantage conferred by the association is that the term for which money is advanced is a matter of agreement between the borrower and the association. The hard and fast term of three months which prevails in Ireland for small loans is unsuited to the requirements of the agricultural industry—as for instance, when a man borrows money to sow a crop, and has to repay it before harvest. The society borrows at 4 or 5 per cent., and lends at 6 per cent. The expenses of administration are very small. As the credit of

these associations develops, they will become a depository for the savings of the community, to the great advantage of both lender and borrower. Perhaps the sketch I have given of the agricultural bank will be sufficient to show what an immense educational and economic benefit they are likely to confer when they are widely extended throughout Ireland, which I hope they will be in the near future. Under this system you have men who had no clear idea before of the meaning or functions of capital or credit, who were generally unable to get capital into their industry except at exorbitant rates of interest and upon unsuitable terms, now able to get, not all the money they want, but all money they ought to want for the improvement of their industry. There is no fear of rash investment of capital in enterprises believed to be, but not in reality productive—the committee take good care of that. The whole community is taught the difference between borrowing to spend and borrowing to make. You have the collective wisdom of the best men in the association helping the borrower to decide whether he ought to borrow or not, and then assisting him, if only from motives of self-interest, to make the loan fulfil the purpose for which it was made.—Hon. Horace Plunkett.

"Speaking of the cultivation of the faculties reminds one of the tremendous amount of time and energy that is going to waste in Souris. How many young men, or young women for that matter, are interested enough in any branch of study to devote an evening or two each week to its investigation? Books, except the lightest of the light, appear to be at a discount among them, and many otherwise intelligent brains are running to vacancy because their owners lack the interest in themselves to apply a portion of their surplus energy to their cultivation," says the Souris Plaindealer. Much the same might with justice be said of a few other places outside Souris.

It is said that Rudyard Kipling and Ernest Seton-Thompson, who began his career at Carberry, Man., years ago, met last winter, and spent an evening telling each other animal stories. The interpreter of the Jungle wanted a story of a grizzly bear. Mr. Thompson had one ready for him. It took an hour to tell it. When he had finished, Mr. Kipling exclaimed: "That's fine, Thompson; why don't you write it?" Mr. Thompson has since written it, under the title of "The Biography of a Grizzly," and its publication will be begun in the November number of The Century Magazine. It is the first long story by the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known." Needless to say he will illustrate it himself. The decorative arrangement of the pages will be the work of his wife.

Russia, though in some ways very far behind, is pretty much alive to the value of internal transport. She is now rapidly bringing to completion the railroad across Siberia, by means of which the cultivation of large areas in the heart of that big sized country will be rendered profitable. When that is finished she proposes to join the Baltic and Black Seas by means of a ship canal the size of the Suez Canal, from Riga to Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper. Naval and military strategy will influence greatly the working of these great national undertakings, but once the peasant class of that nation, now so little removed from serfdom, gets educated to some extent and employs modern machinery instead of the sickle and the flail, she will be able to pour an immense quantity of breadstuffs on the world's markets.

### What to Avoid.

Any feeling of pleasure at the hurt or downfall of an enemy.

Any feeling of envy or jealousy at the success of a friend.

Any feeling of fear or shame at the ridicule of a half-and-half Christian or pronounced worldling.

Any feeling of mortified pride when others do not notice you as much as you think they ought to.

Any feeling of anger or impatience towards the indifferent or obstinate sinner. Such were some of you.

Any feeling that would attribute wrong motives to others without certain knowledge.

Any feeling that would lead to the dishonor of our Lord Jesus, or your unfaithfulness to Him, even for a moment.

Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.

If you would find a good many faults, be on the look-out; but if you want to find them in unlimited quantities, be on the look-in.

### WESTERN CANADA AS A FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.

200,000 Acres Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba, Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Deep Soil, Well Watered, Wooded, and the Richest in the World—Easily Reached by Railways.

Vast Mineral Riches, Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Petroleum, Salt, Etc.—Immense Coal Fields, Unlimited Supply of Cheap Fuel.

The grain of Western Canada is said to outclass that grown in any other part of the world, while in size and quality the cattle of the Canadian Northwest have no superior.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada gives Free Farms of 160 acres to every male adult of 18 years of age and over, and to every female who is the head of a family, on condition of living on it for at least six months in each of three years and performing easy cultivation duties, thus offering independence for life to anyone with little means, but having energy to settle.

Settlers' effects, viz.: wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least a year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by request; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion lands office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, N. W. T., or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.



## New Books for Farmers.

The Modern Farmer, by Edward F. Adams, is a recently issued work on the farmer of to-day in his business relations. It is a book for thinking men, being a study of modern economics and social conditions from the standpoint of a farmer. It is most interestingly written. Professor W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, says truly of it:—"One does not read far into the book until he is lost in interest and delight." Based on his actual experience during a long life the author describes things as he finds them and deals in a clear-cut, sensible way with trusts, banks, railroads, retail trade, commission trade, competition, socialism, single tax, etc. The chapter on co-operation in its many aspects is a most valuable one and one which we wish every farmer could read. The changed and changing conditions of to-day force upon the farmer the necessity of keeping abreast of the times. This book puts in a clear light many of the problems with which he is confronted. The successful marketing of his products has got to be almost as big a problem for the farmer as growing them profitably, and nowhere have we seen so much good sensible advice given as in this book. It is a live up-to-date book, treating on questions farmers are becoming daily more interested in. To read it is to broaden one's knowledge and view of farm operations and place clearly before one the broad principles underlying profitable farming. The book is a large 8vo volume of 664 pages. The publisher's price, post-paid, is \$2.00.

"Pocket-Money Poultry," by Myra V. Norrys, is the title of a new book on poultry issued by The Feather, Washington, D.C. It is plainly and interestingly written by a woman for women and fully explains all the necessary steps to be taken in the work of raising chickens for profit. Women are preeminently the poultry raisers of the country and this work by a woman should be widely read. Besides dealing with the mating and raising of poultry, she tells how to get pocket money out of them. That is what all women are after, as a good share of their pocket money, as well as the keep of the table, comes from the poultry. This useful work of 171 pages will be sent from the office of the Nor'-West Farmer for 75c.

Poultry Craft.—It is with pleasure that we have dipped into this admirable work on poultry raising, by John H. Robinson (published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.). It is written for practical poultrymen and contains a mass of very useful information on all phases of the subject. The various topics have been carefully arranged, each paragraph is numbered and has a suitable heading in display type, this with a very complete index makes it possible to find quickly all information in the book on any topic. The 272 pages of this excellent book are a compilation in condensed form of the best practical teaching on poultry matters and have been gathered from every available source. The chapters on poultry buildings and fixtures are excellent, so also are those devoted to foods, feeding methods and egg production, to hatching and rearing chicks, to breeds and breeding and to diseases, parasites and enemies. Poultry Craft will be supplied from this office at the publisher's price, \$2.00.

"The Study of the Breeds."—Thomas Shaw, well known to Canadians as a former Professor of Agriculture in the Ontario

Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., and now Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Minnesota State Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn., has recently given to the public a valuable work on the breeds of live stock. Professor Shaw has made a close study of the history and characteristics of the different breeds of live stock for class room purposes, and it has been his aim for some time to give to students of live stock throughout America the results of his labors in this direction. This he has done in "The Study of the Breeds." It is the ripe experience of about 12 years' work and study with the breeds of live stock, and is practically the basis of his lectures to students. He gives in concise form the origin and history of all the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine now found in America. He treats of the characteristics of each breed, showing relative size, adaptability, early maturity, feeding and breeding qualities, and uses in crossing and grading. He also gives relative milk production in cattle, and wool production in sheep. He gives the recognized standards or scales of points where these exist, and where they do not, standards are submitted. Illustrations are given of male and female animals of each breed that are true to type. For farmer, breeder or student, the book is a complete and reliable guide. Upward of 400 pages, nearly 100 full-page plates, cloth, 12mo. Price, postpaid from this office, \$1.50.

The Farmer is in receipt of a copy of the fifth edition of the North-west Brand Book, recently issued by the Calgary Herald under the authority of the Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories. It has been compiled directly from the Government records at Regina and contains all the brands recorded up to January 1st, 1900. It is neatly bound in compact form and is well worth the price, \$2.00.

An instructive book called A B C in Butter Making has just reached us. It is written by a well known dairy authority in the U.S., J. H. Monrad, a Dane by birth and training, but for many years a successful dairy expert in the country to the south of us. Mr. Monrad, who is now on the dairy staff of the Washington Department of Agriculture, has written this book for young creamery butter makers and private dairymen. It is full of useful facts and should be a great help to any one interested in dairying. It can be had from this office for 50 cents.



## The Canadian Order of Foresters.

During 1899 this purely Canadian fraternal insurance and benefit society paid out of its Insurance Fund over \$158,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased brethren, and during the same time laid away in the Reserve Insurance Fund over \$136,000. The reserve in this fund now amounts to over \$890,000, every dollar of which is invested in municipal or school debentures, debentures of loan companies, Dominion of Canada stock, or deposited in chartered banks—not a dollar invested in mortgages or other unproductive securities—nct a dollar invested outside of Canada.

The Society gives insurance to its members in policies of \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000, the latter sum being the limit on any life. The premiums, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between the age of	On \$500	On \$1000	On \$1500	On \$2000
18 to 25 . . . . .	35c	60c	90c	\$1.20
25 to 30 . . . . .	40c	65c	98c	1.30
30 to 35 . . . . .	45c	70c	\$1.05	1.40
35 to 40 . . . . .	50c	85c	1.28	1.70
40 to 45 . . . . .	55c	\$1.00	1.50	2.00

There were 7,015 members added to the Society in 1899, and at the 31st of December the membership had reached 35,657. The death rate in 1899 was 4.43 per 1,000 of the membership, and for the twenty-one years the Society has been doing business, the average death-rate per 1,000 of the membership is only 4.92, showing the great care that is exercised in the admission of members.

Since the inception of the Society, it has paid out over \$2,000,000 to its members and their dependents, and at no time in its history was it in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day.

The High Court and Funeral Benefit Branch, though an optional feature, is very popular with the membership, over 19,000 of the members participating therein. The benefits are \$3.00 per week for the first two weeks of illness, and \$5.00 for the succeeding ten weeks—\$56.00 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30.00. The fees for same, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years . . . . .	25 cents
" 25 and 30 years . . . . .	30 cents
" 30 and 35 years . . . . .	35 cents
" 35 and 40 years . . . . .	40 cents
" 40 and 45 years . . . . .	45 cents

During 1899 over \$57,000 was paid out of this department in sick and funeral benefits.

There are now over 700 subordinate organizations, or courts, as they are called, in the Dominion, distributed in every Province and Territory, there being over 75 in the Province of Manitoba alone.

All physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age, who are not debarred on account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.;  
THOS. WHITE, High Sec., Brantford, Ont.;  
ERNST GARTUNG, S.O., Brantford, Ont.;  
A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D. H. C. R., Souris, Manitoba.

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JULY 23 to 28. **\$35,000** IN PRIZES AND  
ATTRactions.

Prize Lists, Illustrated Programme of Attractions and  
of the Horse Racing Events sent on application.

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Why keep your valuable papers — Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, Receipts, Etc.—in an old tin box or bureau drawer where they will be destroyed in case of fire, when for \$10.00 we will ship you this GUARANTEED

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which will preserve its contents perfectly in the very hottest fire? Write for pamphlet and our new illustrated Safe Catalogue.



Inside Dimensions: 10 in. long, 6 in. wide,  
3 inches deep,  
Approximate weight, 50 lbs.

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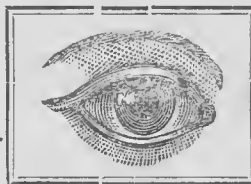
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### 'ACTINA'

the World's Greatest  
Remedy for Cataracts, Ptery-  
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It's a perfect Electric Battery  
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**RESTORES EYESIGHT.  
NO CUTTING,  
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There is no need to go blind or wear spectacles. No need to drug or have knife used on eyes, no matter what the form of disease you have, when you can obtain an "ACTINA." It cures Cataracts, Pterygiums, Granulated Lids, Near Eyes, etc. Read our

### Open Challenge to the Oculists of America.

We will take any of the patients of the oculists who have been by them given over as incurable, or go into the office of the oculists and take every patient they examine and charge from \$10 to \$50 for treatment; will let the said oculists use in our presence "Actina" pocket battery on each and every one, and the said instrument shall cure every one of a thousand which they cure by their means and 90 per cent. of those they deem incurable, all by the use of one instrument at one cost. If we do not do this we will give \$500 to any charitable institution in America. We have hundreds call on us whose eyes have been ruined by oculists. When shall the people be made to understand the curse of spectacles? When shall we walk our streets without being met by little children wearing spectacles? When shall we cease to see young men and women getting married while wearing spectacles? When shall we cease to see the propagation of the species with half blind eyes? Never until the curse of the oculist is abandoned; when the follies of the optician have been exposed. Here in America oculists are wearing glasses on the streets, opticians are wearing glasses on the streets, doctors are wearing glasses on the streets, and yet there need not be a glass worn on the streets of America if "Actina" was used by the deluded victims of the oculists.

**Deafness, Catarrh and all Forms of Diseases of the Head** cured without the curse of drugs or unnatural butcheries. Call on us or write us about your case, and be assured that your eyes may be restored to a perfect condition after all the oculists have failed. Trial treatment at office FREE. Consultation FREE.

### PROF. WILSON'S MAGNETO-CONSERVATIVE GARMENTS

cure Paralysis, Rheumatism and all chronic forms of diseases. These garments are as puzzling to the physicians as is the wonder-working "ACTINA."

**A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.**—Contains treatise on the human system, its diseases and cure, and thousands of references and testimonials.

**NEW YORK AND LONDON ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,**  
DEPARTMENT 18.

**Karl K. Albert,**

General Agent Western Canada.

Office: 268 McDermot Av.

**Winnipeg, Man.**



### Hose Water and Rain.

Flowers know the difference between a rainstorm and a drenching from the garden hose. You may deluge them with barrels from the hydrant, and they will at best simply hold their own. Generally they wither in the long, dry seasons and that without regard to the artificial wetting they may receive from the gardeners. But let a little shower, however brief, fall upon them, and they brighten visibly.

The difference is that the rain brings down with it through the air or collects in the air a chemical quality that the vegetation needs. The rainwater may be as like that in the lake as two volumes of water can be, but when it has ridden the upper levels of the atmosphere, when it has travelled through the various stages of vapor and liquid and has tumbled down through that retort of the air, it has become charged with elements that no man can give it, and the flower knows and recognizes it, as the first field flowers recognize it in the beginning.

### Planting Trees Thick.

A western farmer who has done a good deal of tree planting about his farm tells us that in planting out belts of trees he favors rather close planting for the first few years for several reasons. He finds that when trees are planted in rows, say four or five feet apart, they grow up straight, slender and with few low branches. They soon get above the snow level and thus the danger of breaking by snow lodging on the limbs is avoided. Not only this, but they form a shade for themselves very much quicker, and so keep down grass and require less cultivation. As the trees grow larger and thicken out, he thins them out to the proper distances.

### How to Kill Red Spiders.

Not long ago W. H. Woodrow, of Boissevain, showed one of our staff some native spruce trees which had been attacked this spring by the red spider. The foliage on the trunk of the trees, and extending outward on a number of the branches, was mostly dead or dying, and the trees generally looked bad. Mr. Woodrow had written Professor Jas. Fletcher about the trouble, and received the advice that usually the pests ruin the trees, and that the best treatment would be to use kerosene emulsion, dissolved before using in twelve times its quantity of water. As soon as the trees are sprayed with this mixture it is recommended to dust thoroughly with powdered sulphur.

### The Work of a Gall Fly.

A correspondent writing from Boissevain sends us specimens of this year's growth of shoots on the native maple. Each shoot has a thickened place and in it is a worm something like the worm of the pea grub. He found that nearly every shoot of this year's growth on the maple trees has been attacked. The leaf buds on the ends of the shoots are, in nearly every

case, dead. The trouble is caused by a gall-fly, which lays its egg in the tender tissue of the young shoot. The egg hatches there and the worm lives on the tissue until developed, when it eats its way out. It may feed a little more on the leaves, retiring to its nest in the gall; but the damage has been done before this and the presence of the worm or of other insects which may go there for shelter, is not an indication that they are the cause of the trouble. We don't know that anything can be done for it.

### Coal Oil Emulsion.

Following is the formula recommended by Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, for the treatment of a number of the insect enemies which are attacking the trees and bushes this season:—Coal oil, 2 gals.; rain water, 1 gal.; soap,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire and, while hot, turn in the coal oil and churn briskly for five minutes. To be diluted before using with nine parts of water.

The pale poplar beetle is doing a great deal of damage on poplars in several districts in the west.

Tent caterpillars are reported as being very plentiful all through the northern part of the west. They are eating the leaves of all kinds of plants, and even attacking the gardens. See what was said about killing them in last issue.

Congress has just passed what is known as the Lacey Bird Bill, in the interests of game preservation. The Agricultural Department is invested with the care of the game birds of the United States and the Secretary is authorized to restock depleted areas with game which used to flourish in any district. In such cases strict rules will be enforced for a period of 5 to 10 years, about killing such birds. The importation of foreign birds and animals, that have proved injurious to agriculture in their native land is prohibited. If such a law had been in force 30 years ago we would not be troubled with the English sparrow now. Provisions are made for shipping dead game from one state to another and for compelling everything to be shipped under its proper name and not as something else, as has been the practice in the past. The preservation of our game is something every man should be interested in.

What signifies knowing the names if you know not the nature of things.

## During May

We had in bloom Lilacs, Honeysuckles, Caraganas and Flowering Currants, and in hardy plants, Scilla, Tulips, Pansies, &c.

Plums and Crab Apple trees with their mass of bloom were very ornamental.

Have you any of these growing, if not, order for next season.

**H. L. PATMORE,**  
BRANDON NURSERY.

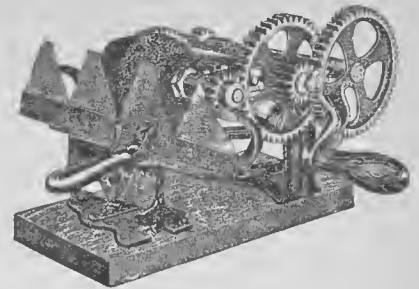
USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

**MICA FELTING**  
Winnipeg, July 5th, 1899.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,  
Dear Sir,—I am glad to be able to state that the All-Wool Mica Roofing which you have supplied this Company has been entirely satisfactory, and I consider it superior to any roof of this class on the market. (Signed) J. WOODMAN, Engineer, W.D.

1768 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg

### THE GEM AS A SICKLE GRINDER.



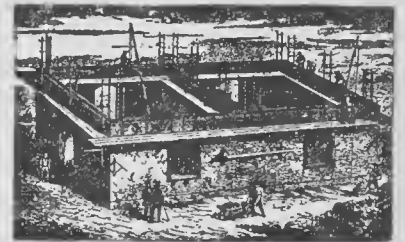
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## Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder

with Saw Gunning attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

### DRAKE'S SYSTEM OF CONCRETE BUILDING.



For public buildings, dwellings, barns, stables, etc. is the best kind of building to have, because it is **More Durable, Fire Proof, Frost Proof.** Warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other kind of construction. **CEMENT CONCRETE FLOORS,** for stables, barns, cellars, etc. The most durable floor obtainable. Portland and Battie's Thorold Cement kept in stock at manufacturers' prices.

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## UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

### CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,  
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TABLETS, ETC.

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## Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

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The Original and only Real Manitoba Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Company in existence.

*Managed by Manitoba Farmers only, and solely in the Interest of Manitoba Farmers.*

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Vice-President: C. J. THOMPSON, Farmer, Virden.

THIS COMPANY has already paid to farmers for losses by hail storms **\$120,000.00**. 25 cents per acre insures to \$6.00 per acre for damage to Wheat, Oats and Barley. Acreage of crops alone insured, and EVERYTHING SQUARE AND ABOVE BOARD; no insuring of prairie lands for which no indemnity is paid.

The yearly assessments have ranged from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 cents per acre. **\$5.50** per acre has been the average paid for losses during the past nine years.

This Company is purely mutual, and insures against Hail at the **lowest Cost Prices**. The annual assessment covers DAMAGES ADJUSTED and EXPENSES ONLY.

No exorbitant profits are paid to shareholders: only farmers whose crops have been damaged are benefited.

Make no mistake this year in placing your Hail Insurance, but make certain you insure in the OLD RELIABLE and ORIGINAL COMPANY, viz.:

## THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO. OF MANITOBA

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*See Local Agents at all principal points in the Province, or send your application to*

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, P.O. Box 683.

ROBERT STRANG, Managing Director.



### A Novel Idea.

Mrs. Egerton, an English lady, who did nursing work in Dawson City, carried out an original idea in London, which greatly gratified the C.P.R. people. Mrs. Egerton had been much struck by the scenery along the line of the C.P.R., as well as with the service which the company rendered across the Continent, and she determined to let the folk in England know something about both. For this purpose she availed herself of a fancy ball at Covent Garden, to appear in a costume which took the first prize for originality, and which illustrated Canadian scenery and the C.P.R. in a highly striking manner. The lady's hat was trimmed in a manner to show the C.P.R. trains in motion; her cape set forth Lake Ontario, Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, while the front of her dress showed a train rushing at full speed through the wonderful ravines in the far Northwest. In the lady's hand was a banner which contained the coats of arms of the several provinces constituting the Dominion. The tout ensemble, as the London press remarked at the time, was wonderfully striking and impressive and gave at a glance an idea of a country of which Londoners, previous to the jubilee, knew very little. Mrs. Egerton, as Mr. Baker, the C.P.R. agent in London, pointed out, did all this "off her own bat," and solely with the patriotic view of making Canada known. The lady is coming out again, probably this summer, when she will make an extended tour of the country. Photographs of Mrs. Egerton in her unique costume are at the general offices of the C. P. R.—Witness.

### A Quick Answer to Her Prayer.

There is a good story told on Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. After a stormy session of a woman's club, over which she presided, one morning, she said, prior to the afternoon programme:

"Ladies, after we have finished the Lord's prayer, let us silently ask that there be more knowledge and less noise vouchsafed to us."

And in an instant, it is said that prayer was answered.—Woman's Home Companion.

Teacher—"Tommy, where is the North Pole?" Tommy—"Don't know." Teacher—"You don't know?" Tommy—"No'm. If Peary and Nansen and all those couldn't find it, how do you expect me to know where it is?"

### Unsolicited Card of Thanks.

Thornhill, Feb. 24th, 1900.

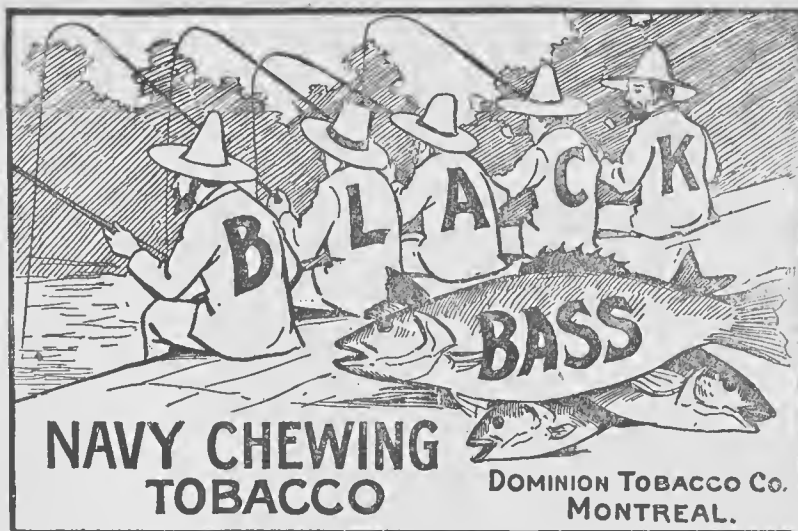
W. A. Doyle, Esq.,  
Manager Miniota Farmers' Mutual  
Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 19th to hand with cheque enclosed. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same, on behalf of the district. The trustees specially wish me to convey their thanks to you and to your Company for the prompt manner in which you have paid our claim. It will in all probability aid your Company in this part of the country.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Paynter, the President of the Company.

Enclosed please find receipt for cheque, \$1,100, signed by the trustees of Wellington School District, No. 59.—Yours truly,

ROBERT H. RIGGS,  
Sec'y-Treas.



## Wool! Wool! Wool!

WE WANT TO BUY WHAT YOU HAVE ON HAND THIS SEASON whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of Wool and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have Wool for sale drop us a card for prices and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

**Carruthers & Co.,**  
9th St., Brandon, Man.

## Carriages

Our lines of **BRANTFORD BUGGIES** this season are specially attractive, and continue to maintain the standard of excellence established in past years. Patent shaft anti-rattlers dispense with the bolt and nut, and are a feature of this year's goods.



## Road Graders

The Sawyer & Massey **ROAD MACHINE** has in two short years placed itself in the van of progress for utility and strength, and we shall be pleased to quote you prices.



## Windmills and Pumps

We continue to handle the product of the **Aermotor Co., Chicago**, and request an opportunity to explain them to you.

The Massey-Harris agents represent us, and we shall also be pleased to promptly answer any communications addressed to us.

**JOSEPH MAW & CO., Market Sq., Winnipeg**

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Any of these pictures mailed free for 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or framed in beautiful gilt frame, 3 inch moulding, for 150 wrappers, or 50c. and the number of wrappers stated with each picture; or for \$1.00 and the wrappers stated with each picture you can have an elegant frame in 5 1/2 inch moulding in gilt, oak and gilt, or white and gilt. Size of frame about 26 x 30 inches, and worth over \$3.00. Framed pictures can only be sent by express at your cost for express charges. Full list of Books, Pictures, etc., mailed free on application.

**THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., WINNIPEG.**

MENTION "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" WHEN WRITING.



### An Everyday Tragedy.

The letter read: "My dearest Sue,  
Next Thursday I will spend with you.  
I won't enjoy my visit, though,  
In any trouble I bestow."

"Oh, I'm so glad," cried Mrs. White,  
"For company is such delight!"  
But looking round her in dismay,  
"I must prepare without delay."

Armed with a dustpan and a broom,  
She went to work in every room.  
She oiled and polished, cleaned and rub-  
bed,  
And mended, scoured, washed and scrub-  
bed.

She toiled and fretted, cooked and baked.  
She hurried, worried, groaned and ached,  
When Thursday came, she, nearly dead,  
Just managed to crawl out of bed.

And Mrs. Company came, too,  
They kissed and hugged, as women do,  
And then began tired Mrs. White  
To make excuses, never right;  
"Oh, dear, my house (then waxen clean)  
Is far too dirty to be seen.  
So shut your eyes! Don't look about.  
Take off your things, I'm just worn out.

"You must excuse my cooking, too;  
It isn't fit to offer you.  
(T'was fit for kings). Too bad you've  
come

Just when I'm upside down at home!  
And thus she welcomed and distressed  
And spoiled the visit of her guest,  
Who wished she hadn't come to be  
A tired woman's "company."

### No London Tricks for Her.

Some time ago an elderly married couple, who had spent the great part of their lives in a village in Derbyshire, made up their minds to take in a journey to London.

They received plenty of advice from their neighbors about how they were to take care of themselves, and especially to be careful of the London sharper. To save expense, they decided to go by one of the cheap trips that started from a neighboring town.

They got safely off and all went well till the train reached Bedford, at which place it stopped a few minutes.

The old man, thinking he had plenty of time, went to the refreshment bar to get a glass of beer, and he was so flattered by the crowd that he did the very thing he was afraid of—got left behind. An express train being due, however, in a few minutes, the station master kindly allowed him to go by it, and he was thus enabled to reach London twenty minutes before his wife.

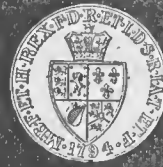
He was eagerly on the look out when the trippers arrived, and, seeing his wife, rushed up to her shouting:

"Hi, Betty, I'm glad to see ye again. I thought we wor parted for ever."

Betty looked at him indignantly, and remembering the advice of her country neighbors, said:

"Away wi' ye, man. Don't be comin' yer Lunnon tricks wi' me. I left my own man at t'other station. If yer don't be off at once, I'll call a bobby and hae yer locked up."

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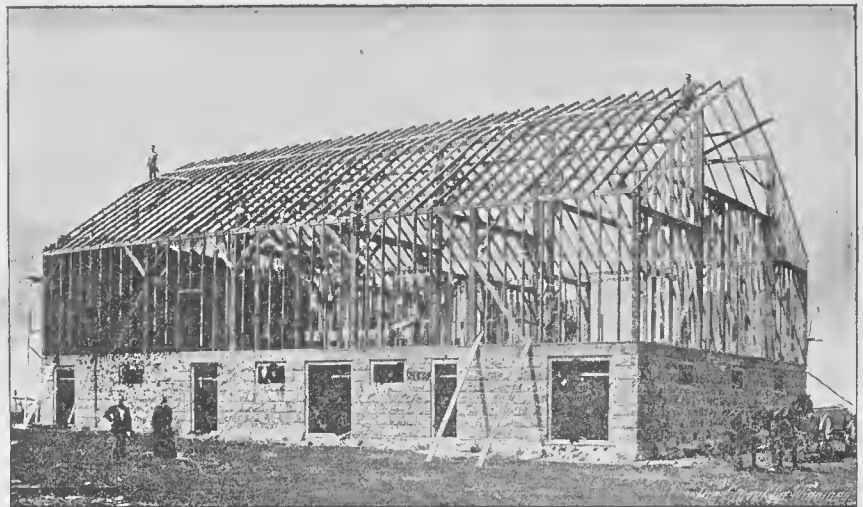
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Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

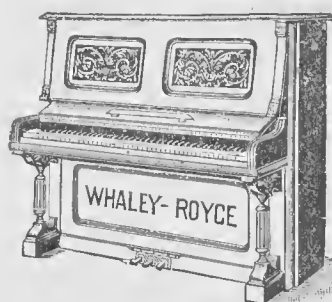
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Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed-room and passage ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent, James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

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## Burns and Scalds.

The distinction between these terms is that the former is induced by contact with fire or chemical agents, while the latter is caused by steam or boiling liquids. Children not infrequently have their clothing catch on fire by playing with matches or lamps, or by playing too near open grates and stoves. When the clothing is ignited, the flames gain rapid headway, particularly as the person instinctively runs for help, the draft so caused making matters much worse, immediate action on the part of the bystander is called for. Do not waste precious time in seeking for water, as many lives have thus been lost. The quickest and surest way of extinguishing a flame is to smother it. Fire is a process of quick oxidation, and the presence of air is absolutely essential to such action. Seize a shawl, table cover, quilt, overcoat, or any valuable object of like consistence and wrap it tightly around the burning person.

If no other object is at hand, tear down a shade or rip up a strip of carpet, as a minute may make the difference between life and death. When all of the clothing is on fire, throw the person on the floor and roll him up in the blanket or like object that may be in use. If water is at hand it may now be freely used. When the flames have been extinguished the charred clothing may be gently removed by being clipped off with scissors. Any blisters that have formed must not be ruptured, if possible, during this proceeding. By puncturing the edge of a blister with a clean needle, the watery contents escape and the raised cuticle drops upon the deeper layer of the skin, thus protecting it. If bits of clothing adhere to the burned skin, they may be gradually removed by softening with tepid water.

A grateful application for a small burn is a cloth or compress kept saturated with a strong solution of ordinary baking soda, about a tablespoonful to a cup of water. Where burns are at all extensive, the dressings that are applied must be so arranged as to be disturbed as little as possible. The indication is to apply some soothing substance that will be grateful to the raw surface and completely exclude the air. The bland oils fulfil this indication, and hence castor oil, olive oil, cottonseed oil or vaseline will all do well. Carron oil, consisting of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil, has been much used in the treatment of burns.

An excellent mixture is made of a teaspoonful of glycerine to a pint of sweet oil and shaking thoroughly. Any of these preparations must be so applied that there will be as little friction as possible; hence strips of cloth are much better than large, square pieces. Soft linen or cotton cloth, being protective and not heating, will prove much better than cotton batting. In order to avoid removing the dressings any oftener than is absolutely demanded by cleanliness, they may be soaked from time to time with fresh supplies of oil without their position being altered. In case no preparation of oil can be produced, the white of an egg, scap, cream or any other like protective may be used. As a makeshift to keep out the air, ordinary chalk or flour may be powdered over the burn. The disadvantage of a dry dressing is that the powder is apt to stick to the wound in a sort of dry cake that is removed with much pain and irritation.

There are two dangers in connection with burns, the one immediate, the other remote. The first is a condition of shock and rapid failure of vitality that ensues whenever an extensive surface is involved, even though the actual burning is very

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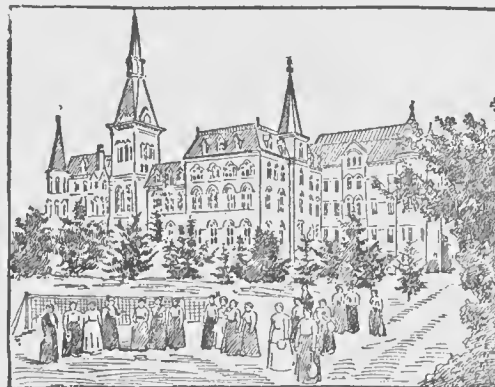


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superficial. Stimulants must always be given in anticipation of such a condition, that may ensue very rapidly. The more remote danger consists in the large and deforming cicatrices that form upon the healing of many extensive burns. The most skilful surgical experience may be required in dealing with this phase of the subject. Burns caused by mineral acids must be douched plentifully with water before being otherwise treated, to prevent any further action of the acid. When caustic alkalies are the cause, they must be neutralized by a dilute acid, such as vinegar.

### Coloring Skins.

The dying of lamb skins is a difficult piece of work, and if a nice job is wanted it may be the wisest plan to send the skin to a party making a business of that kind of work. If, however, that cannot be done, it may be attempted at home. Cold dyes have not been found permanent. The Diamond dyes give excellent satisfaction and will not injure the skin if proper precautions are observed and sufficient pains taken. The dye pan must be large enough and sufficiently deep to enable two persons to submerge the wool without scalding the skin. It should remain in the dye about fifteen minutes if the dye is made very strong, drained and then rinsed in the same manner. It should be quite clean and wet before it is put in to the dye. If the skin is first stretched on a board and nailed down it can then be handled in the dye quite readily by two men, one at each end of the board. A large skin can be cut in two by carefully dividing the wool, then deftly join after each part has been dyed.

### Danger in Tinned Foods.

Professor Lonerer says: "Open a can of peaches, apricots, cherries, or other fruit—for all fruit is acidulous—let it stand for some time, and the fruit acids and the tins are ready to do their work of poisoning. The rule to follow is never to allow them to stand in a vessel of tin, and in the case of canned fruits or fish, immediately upon opening the can turn the contents upon an earthenware plate or into a dish that is made of earthenware or glass. Fruits in hermetically-sealed cans, if properly prepared, generate no acid. As soon as opened, the action of the acid in the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere begins, and in a short time the result is a deadly poison. This brief treatment of the question should be remembered by everyone, and its instructions followed.

### The Bee Sting Cure.

Newcastle (Delaware) correspondence of the Philadelphia Times says: John Hance, a carpenter, was stung on his right hand by a honey bee several days ago while taking honey from a bee nest. The sting has removed all symptoms of rheumatism, with which he has been suffering and the swelling from the disease has left his hands and arms better than for several months.

Dr. Black says that the inoculation by the bee sting has effected the cure.

Druggist—Pills, my dear?  
Little Girl—Yes, please, sir.  
Druggist—Anti-bilious?  
Little Girl—No. Uncle is.—Exchange.

### Remedial Foods.

This list of food remedies is well worth consideration and preservation for reference, says the Family Physician:

Carrots for sufferers of asthma.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Spinach is useful to those suffering with gravel.

Watermelon for epilepsy and for yellow fever.

Lettuce is useful to those suffering from insomnia.

Blackberries as a tonic. Useful in all forms of diarrhoea.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing and nourishing.

Bananas are useful as a food for those suffering from chronic diarrhoea.

Pieplant is wholesome and aperient; is excellent for rheumatic sufferers, and useful for purifying the blood.

Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness, for biliousness, low fevers, rheumatism, colds, coughs and liver complaint.

Celery is invaluable as a food to those suffering from any form of rheumatism; for the diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as a food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies, oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Salt to check bleeding at the lungs, and as a nervine and tonic for weak, thin-blooded invalids. Combined with hot water is useful for certain forms of dyspepsia, liver complaint, etc.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and for indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which calomel is indicated.

Grapes dilute thick blood, send the circulation to the surface, remove obstructions from liver and lungs, dissolve and dislodge gravel and calculi, and bring the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition.

### To Get Rid of Rats.

The sure cure for rats, says a letter to the Breeders' Gazette, is to invest \$5 in a thoroughbred fox terrier puppy, that when full grown will go under the buildings and clean out the rats and mice. No skunk, weasel, mink or anything that is a poultry pest will stay on a place, where one of these dogs is. They are also of great value on a farm to kill gophers, woodchucks, meadow moles and field mice; the fox terrier will dig and hunt all day to get at them.

It is not possible to be too particular in the care of the finger nails. Cleanliness is a mark of refinement, and, too, lack of cleanliness is unsafe, as disease germs are often carried under the nails when foreign matter is allowed to collect there.

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**PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
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**POWDER**

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Avoid Baking Powders containing  
alum. They are injurious to health

### Household Hints.

Never feed a baby directly before its bath.

Sugar burnt in a gas flame is death to mice.

Rice should be washed in hot water, not cold.

Fruit stains can be removed from linen by wetting the spots in chlorine water.

Before cooking sweetbreads soak them for an hour in sweet lemon juice and water.

Bronze articles are best cleaned with a paste made of powdered chicory and water.

To give an appetizing flavor to broiled steak rub a cut onion over the hot plate.

Save the paper bags. They make good gloves to clean the stove with.

Poultry scissors for clipping wings and legs are a welcome addition to the carving set.

The chafing dish is an accessory to the nursery in preparing special foods for children.

### To Renew Velvet, Etc.

A simple method of cleaning velvet, velveteen and plush is as follows:—With the assistance of a stiff whisk broom, a pan of boiling water and an obliging friend, who will brush up the nap as you hold the goods taut over the steam the wrong side to the water, these materials will look like new. This process removes wrinkles, brightens the color, and makes the crushed nap stay up when brushed against the grain, and will answer for black or colored pile fabrics. If the velvet has a grease spot on it remove it with French chalk before steaming. A sticky spot may be lightly touched with clean, cold water before the steaming process.

### A Quick Dish for Company.

A real quick dish for unexpected company can be made of the omnipresent egg, the New York World says. Boil half a dozen—less or more—for ten minutes, then throw them into cold water for one minute, after which remove the shells and put into hot water again. Make a cream gravy of milk, butter and flour, and season well. Halve the eggs and pour it over them.

A man in a passion rides a mad horse.

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### The Influences of Motherhood.

Not slavery, nor the most vast accumulations of wealth, could destroy a nation by enervation, whose women remained active, virile and laborious.

The conception which again and again appears to have haunted successive societies, that it was a possibility for the male to advance in physical power and intellectual vigor, while his companion female became stationary and inactive, taking no share in the labors of society beyond the passive fulfilment of sexual functions, has always been negated. It has ended as would end the experiment of a man seeking to raise a breed of winning race-horses out of unexercised, short-winded, knock-kneed mares. Nay, more disastrously, for while the female animal transmits herself to her descendant only by means of germinal inheritance, and through the influence she may exert over it during gestation, the human female by producing the intellectual and moral atmosphere in which the early years of life are passed, impresses herself far more indelibly on her descendants. Only an able and laboring womanhood can permanently produce an able and laboring manhood; only an effete and inactive male can ultimately be produced by an effete and inactive womanhood. The curled darling, scented and languid, with his drawl, his delicate apparel, his devotion to the rarity and variety of his viands, whose severest labor is the search after pleasure, and for whom even the chase, which was for his remote ancestor an invigorating and manly toil essential for the meat and life of his people, becomes a luxurious and farcical amusement—this male, whether found in the later Roman Empire, the Turkish harem of to-day, or in our northern civilizations, is possible only because gen-

erations of parasitic women have pre-  
ceded him. More repulsive than the para-  
sitic female herself, because a yet further  
product of decay, it is yet only the scent  
of his mother's boudoir that we smell in  
his hair. He is like to the bald patches  
and rotten wool on the back of a scabby  
sheep; which indeed indicate that, deep  
beneath the surface, a parasite insect is  
eating its way into the flesh, but which are  
not so much the cause of disease, as its  
final manifestation.

It is the power of the human female to  
impress herself on her descendants, male  
and female, through germinal inheritance,  
through influence during the period of  
gestation, and above all by producing the  
mental atmosphere in which the impres-  
sionable years of life are passed, which  
makes the condition of the child-bearing  
female the paramount interest of the race.

It is the child-bearing woman who is  
the final standard of the race, from which  
there can be no departure for any dis-  
tance for any length of time, in any di-  
rection; as her brain weakens so weakens  
the man she bears; as her muscle softens  
so softens his; as she decays so decays  
the people.—Olive Schreiner in the Cos-  
mopolitan.

### Inkstains on Carpet.

When ink is spilled on a carpet or gar-  
ment, at once cover the place with a thick  
paste of starch and cold water to the  
depth of an inch and let dry. Or take up  
with blotting paper, wash well in sweet  
or sour milk, then cover with white corn  
meal and leave twelve hours. For dry  
ink stains, soak in milk and repeat the  
above several times.

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE** CURES COUGHS.

### Recipes for a Long Life.

Life is sweet to nearly all of us, no  
matter what or how much may happen to  
 vex us, and Sir Thomas Sawyer, of Eng-  
land, suggests the following rules to  
strengthen and lengthen our days. If  
they were followed assiduously centen-  
arian clubs (the latest product of the club  
decade) might attain greater results than  
they may expect without them.

1. Sleep eight hours in each twenty-four.
2. Sleep on your right side, with the window open.
3. Place your bed away from the wall.
4. Take a bath the temperature of the body daily.
5. Take exercise before breakfast.
6. Eat but little meat, well cooked.
7. Do not drink milk (for adults).
8. Eat much grain food.
9. Avoid intoxicants.
10. Live as much as possible in the country.
11. Vary your occupations.
12. Limit your ambitions.

The Journal of Medicine and Science  
also gives some very practical advice in  
the following terse paragraph:

"Drink less—breathe more. Eat less—  
chew more. Clothe less—bathe more.  
Ride less—walk more. Worry less—work  
more. Write less—read more. Preach  
less—practice more."

Willie, aged five, accompanied his mo-  
ther to a dinner party at a neighbor's  
one evening and after dessert had been  
served the little fellow asked for another  
piece of pie. "Why, Willie," said his  
mother, "I never knew you to ask for a  
second piece of pie at home."

"No; I knew it wasn't any use," replied  
Willie, as he proceeded with his pie-eat-  
ing.

## One's Appearance at Home.

How often when we call on our neighbors late in the afternoon, we find them, if not ragged and dirty, clad in unbecoming mother-hubbards with the fullness all in front and on sides; or, worse still, in sack wrappers which are so scant they cannot step up into a chair if necessary, and that gape when they sit down; shoes unlaced and very badly worn, and they are so busy trying to keep their feet out of sight under the short, scant gown, and endeavoring to hold themselves together they can scarcely answer your attempts at conversation, and could not advance an idea if possessed of one. When you meet these women in society you scarcely recognize them, and think it a wonder their husbands do not make the mistake of asking some other woman if she doesn't think it about time to go home.

A bride of only a week came to live next door to us, and after she had time to get settled, I called and found her in slippers very much the worse for wear, dirty, ragged black skirt with a shirt waist—they had parted company so that nearly half the waist was outside the skirt band—her hair was falling down, and to all appearance she was a first class slouch.

I happened to know that her husband had never seen her looking thus before they were married. How great must have been his disappointment to find his wife so slovenly when he had good reasons for thinking her a neat, pretty girl.

In less than six months she could talk of nothing else than his neglect, and seemed to take pleasure in censuring him for it in company. Whose fault? Hers!

Some may think they cannot afford to dress well around home, but let them remember it is not the material of which a home gown is made as much as the way it is made; and it also makes a difference how one wears her clothes. A wrapper made like a tea gown is pretty and very becoming; a gored skirt and shirt waist is more so, and has the advantage of being more dressy, and they will not part company if the waist is securely pinned down to the petticoat before donning the skirt. It requires very little if any more goods to make either style mentioned than to make a mother-hubbard. Above all things do not allow the petticoat to hang below the dress, and never, no, never leave your room in the morning without first combing your hair! Rise ten minutes earlier if necessary that you may make a neat toilet before your husband and children see you.

I know a woman who never has allowed her husband to see her in an old dress she keeps for wash day. She puts it on after he goes to work in the morning and changes before he returns to dinner. She takes pains to dress as becomingly as possible at home and is rewarded by her husband's admiring glances, and what is more, a neighbor said her little son came home one day and said: "Mama, Mrs. B. was washing and she was all dressed up with a necktie on." Extravagant? Who does not possess a lot of ribbon ties worn a season or so ago, and why not wear them if they add to the appearance? One cannot be at her best when ashamed of her apparel, and one is never so self-possessed and wholly at ease as when conscious of being neatly and becomingly attired. A print dress prettily made is a thing of beauty and a joy—as long as it lasts.—National Stockman.

Each one has it in his power to make many rejoice in his birth, or to make them rue the day on which he was born.

## DR. ALLISON SMITH,

DENTIST,

Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery,  
Lake Forrest University; late Demonstrator,  
Dental Department University of Colorado;  
Clinical Instructor, Colorado  
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set for \$18. Gold fillings \$2 upwards

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## Don't Call Names.

When at others you are mad,  
Don't call names.  
Even though they treat you bad,  
Don't call names.  
Though you know you're in the right,  
Though they force you on to fight,  
Though they cut you dead on sight—  
Don't call names.  
Though provoked beyond all bound,  
Don't call names.  
Though their taunting deeply wounds,  
Don't call names.  
If your side you must maintain  
Let your words be straight and plain—  
Then no ranking thoughts remain—  
Don't call names.  
Foes in time may be good friends;  
Don't call names.  
'Tisn't anger that offends;  
Don't call names.  
All the bitterness of life,  
Unforgiving, endless strife,  
Comes from epithets too rife—  
Don't call names.  
Tempers hot will cool away;  
Don't call names.  
Quarrels have their little day;  
Don't call names.  
But mean epithets we drop  
Stick forever in the crop  
And keep floating to the top—  
Don't call names.  
There's a manly way to fight;  
Don't call names.  
Say your say—but say it right;  
Don't call names.  
Only cowards, sure to loose,  
Their opponents will abuse  
And the blackguard's weapon use—  
Don't call names.  
If you have a little spat,  
Don't call names.  
You will be ashamed of that;  
Don't call names.  
Be indignant all you like;  
If it's necessary—strike!  
But your tongue's a gun to spike—  
Don't call names.

—H. C. Dodge.

## When The Worm Turned.

Little Tompkins (on his dignity)—  
Marie, I've been a good husband to you  
all these years. Have been patient and  
have put up with every humiliation, but  
(fiercely) the worm has turned at last—  
you shall not have my son's trousers  
cut down for me—Tit-Bits.

Teacher—"Who was the man who never told a lie?"

Scholar—"My dad."

Teacher—"No, no; George Washington."

Scholar—"Oh, all right, den, I'm going home and tell my dad you said he was a liar."

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TORONTO, ONT.

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That's the

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## WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

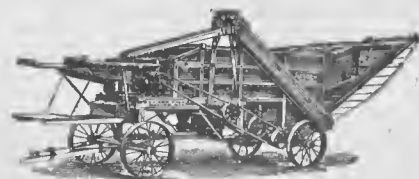
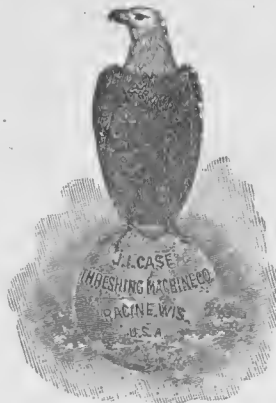
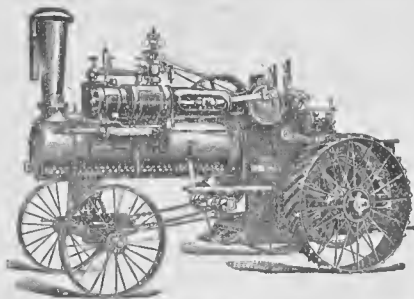
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# TANK

# PUMPS

We have just received a carload of Tank Pumps, which we are selling at prices within reach of all. Write for prices.

Our Repair Stock is now complete. We have everything a Thresherman requires. Catalogue supplied Free upon application.

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## WINNIPEG.

### Poisons.

There is no more dread word in the language than this little six-letter one—Poison. The pronunciation of it gives an indescribably disagreeable feeling, and the sight of it makes one turn away one's eyes. Few of us, however, recognize the danger really existing to thousands of men, women and children from a careless use and storage of things poisonous.

In many families bottles are allowed to accumulate without labels, and poisonous medicines are permitted to mingle on the same shelf with harmless and often-resorted to drugs and remedies. This carelessness should not be allowed another moment by the reader of these lines if her own household happens to fall within the limits of my criticism, and the chances are it does.

Everything of a poisonous nature should be most carefully and plainly marked in the first place, and then kept in such a locality as to be difficult of access, to say the least.

### POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Aconite Tincture.—Antidote: Emetics, stimulants (internal and external).

Arsenic (Arsenious Acid).—Antidote: Limewater in copious draughts, emetic of mustard, flaxseed tea.

Atropia.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard. Chloral Hydrate.—Antidote: Stomach-pump or emetic of mustard, cold effusion of head or spine, artificial respiration.

Chloroform.—Antidote: Fresh, pure air and artificial respiration.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic, if vomiting does not already exist. Both yolk and white of egg mixed in water, administered in large quantities. Wheaten flour and milk.

Cotton Root.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic.

Cyanide of Potassium.—Antidote: Fresh air, artificial respiration, cold effusion.

Digitalis Tincture.—Antidote: Take often strong coffee or tea without milk or sugar; lie flat; produce vomiting by a teaspoonful of mustard in warm water.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Donovan's Solution (a solution of arsenic and mercury).—Antidote: Limewater in copious draughts; emetic of mustard or flaxseed tea.

Laudanum (tincture of opium).—Antidote: Strong emetic of mustard or other safe emetic, with stomach-pump; dash cold water on the face; keep awake and in motion; strong coffee and artificial respiration.

Morphine (morphia).—Antidote: Strong emetic of mustard or other safe emetic, with stomach-pump; dash cold water on the face; keep awake and in motion; strong coffee and artificial respiration.

Nux Vomica Tincture.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard; relieve spasms with chloroform or ether.

Oil of Pennyroyal.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic.

Oil of Savin.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic.

Opium.—Antidote: Strong emetic of mustard or other safe emetic, with stomach-pump; dash cold water in the face; keep awake and in motion; strong coffee and artificial respiration.

Paris Green (an arsenical preparation).—Antidote: Limewater in copious draughts, emetic of mustard or flaxseed tea.

Phosphorus.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic.

Strychnia.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic; relieve spasms with chloroform, ether, or opium.

Veratrum Viride Tincture.—Antidote: Emetic of mustard or other safe emetic.

By the ring round Mabel's finger  
You may know he is her choice;  
But a different opinion's  
In the ring of papa's voice.

"Now, children," said the woman who was instructing a class of small boys in the Sunday-school, "which of you can tell me of what particular sin Joseph's brethren were guilty when they sold him into bondage?"

"Please, ma'am, I can," answered one bright little fellow.

"Very well; what is it?" she inquired.

"They sold him too cheap," was the somewhat unexpected reply.

### How to Mend Kid Gloves.

A simple lengthwise break in a seam may be carefully overcast on the wrong side, a very fine needle being used. Such a needle prevents further tearing of the kid and enables the needlewoman to take closer, shorter stitches than could otherwise be done. For such fine overcasting on the wrong side cotton thread in a color to match the glove exactly and in a number to suit the needle perfectly will be best chosen. Silk thread has a greater tendency to cut the kid than has the cotton.

An actual hole in the glove requires different treatment. It cannot be—should never be—drawn together. There are two effective ways of repairing such a place. The most admirable method is that of the button-hole stitch. For this a fine needle is necessary, fine silk thread the same shade as the kid, and a spirit of leisure and painstaking care. The place is to be nicely button-holed all around with tiny stitches, just as a buttonhole would be, excepting that the stitches are taken a trifle less closely, perhaps; then, just as if no buttonhole-stitching had been done, it is with the same infinite pains buttonholed again, the second row of stitches being taken one between each stitch in the edge of the first row. Thus two rows are formed, the second circle being, of course, smaller than the first; a third row is then done by catching between the stitches in the edge of the second row. This process is repeated until the ever-narrowing circle ends in the centre of the rent. When well executed the result is so beautiful that one would almost wish for a break in a glove in order to ornament it with such needlework. Anyone can do such a bit of mending, but a fine needle and thread must again be insisted upon. The shade of the thread must be just the same as that of the kid. Patience only is necessary for the rest, and the task is soon accomplished.—Woman's Home Companion.

"This card," he said to his wife, "says vote for the best man."

"I do not see how you can do that; dear," said his wife, "when you have not been nominated."

And then he put his arm around her, and said:

"If it's a new hat you want, Mary, just get it and send me the bill."